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CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Vol. II CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1923 No. 1

The Gunther Collection

The Chicago Historical Society must raise about $20,000 in order to complete its payment for the Gunther Collection. The burden of raising the funds thus far has been a great one, but the officers and members who have had this work at heart know that they have preserved for Chicago a collection which is unrivalled. It would be a pity if the spirit should flag when the goal is now so near. To list all of the objects remaining to be taken over by the Society is not possible, but even a few of them are enough to show how essential it is that the fund be completed. Probably most precious in the lot are the Louisiana Cession papers, including the documents transferring possession of Louisiana from Spain to France, and a few months later from France to the United States. There is a proclamation of 1681, signed by King Charles II, announcing to the people of Pennsylvania that he has granted that province to William Penn. There are also the marble-topped table on which Grant and Lee signed the terms of surrender at Appomattox; a collection of Mormon papers and souvenirs including one of the brass plates said to bear part of the revelation of the founder of the church; the piano used by Mrs. Lincoln at the White House; a collection of material relating to Colonel Ellsworth; ten trunks of souvenirs of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and other soldiers; the Libby Prison collection; ten thousand miscellaneous American manuscripts of the 17th to 19th century; five thousand items of Americana, including books and pamphlets; more than three thousand foreign books and manuscripts. By special arrangement with the Gunther estate this vast amount of material will be purchased at a small part of its true value.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

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CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

A NEW YEAR

With this number the BULLETIN enters on the second year of its existence. Its readers have enjoyed a long summer vacation, while its editor has been causing consternation among the Society's staff by rummaging among countless papers and curios for choice items. There are many of these, enough to supply material for BULLETINS for years to come. Fortunately for its readers' constitutions, the BULLETIN will serve these choice bits in homeopathic doses.

At the same time, by way of bread and butter at this rich feast (the metaphor is a bit mixed, but it will have to do), the BULLETIN will present a series of articles on the history of Chicago. No claim to original research is made for these. They will be merely a review of the city's history as it has already been stated by the best authorities. For many facts the writer is indebted to Dr. Quaife's admirable account of "Chicago and the Old Northwest."

During the summer there has been installed in the South Room, main floor, the educational exhibit on the history of Chicago. It parallels and illustrates the development of the city from the days of the Chicago Portage to the present. Frequent references to this exhibit will necessarily be made in these articles.

ELLSWORTH'S LAST LETTER

In connection with the Society's plans for the publication of Dr. Ingraham's life of Colonel E. E. Ellsworth, as announced in the last BULLETIN, it is noteworthy that the Society owns the last letter written by Ellsworth. Ellsworth was dangerously ill in the early spring of 1861, but in April he organized his zouave regiment from among the volunteer firemen of New York, and became its colonel. The regiment was ordered to take part in the first general movement of Federal forces into Virginia, but Ellsworth was shot dead on the first day of the advance by an Alexandria hotel keeper from whose building he had just torn down a Confederate flag. The night before his death Ellsworth wrote the following letter to his parents:

Headquarters 1st Zouaves
Camp Lincoln,
Washington, D. C.
May 23rd, '61.

My dear Father and Mother:

The regiment is ordered to move across the river tonight. We have no means of knowing what reception we are to meet with. I am inclined to the opinion that our entrance to the city of Alexandria will be hotly contested, as I am just informed a large force have arrived there today. Should this happen, my dear parents, it may be my lot to be injured in some manner. Whatever may happen, cheris' the consolation that I was engaged in the performance of a sacred duty. And tonight, thinking over the possibilities of the morrow and the occurrences of the past, I am perfectly content to accept whatever my fortune may be, confident that he who noteth the fall of a sparrow will have some purpose in the fate of one like me.

My darling and ever loved parents, good bye. God bless, protect and care for you.

Elmer.

Thirty Years After

The year 1893 is memorable in the history of [illegible] as World's Fair Year,—or to give the [illegible] its formal title, World's Columbian Exposition. During the first week in October, Chicago [illegible] had a chance to see this exposition in miniature, for a commemorative exhibit was arranged by Marshall Field & Company under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society. Included in the exhibit were several hundred photographs from the Charles J. Barnes collection, now the property of the Society. Nearly all of these photographs have been carefully retouched by hand, to bring out details of ornament and decoration. The collection of photographs was in a sense the backbone of the miniature fair.

But there were many other objects which helped visitors to relive the days of the fair. There were booths representing Spain, France, Great Britain, Russia, Japan and other countries, as well as some of the states. In nearly all of the booths were souvenirs and articles from the original exhibits of 1893. Then there were other booths to show the history of the Fair: architects' plans, photographs of buildings partly completed, subscription blanks and stock certificates, and the telegram signed by a score of Chicagoans pledging unconditional support to Lyman Gage and the committee who were in Washington to prove that Chicago could and would raise the money needed. There was the penholder used by President Harrison to sign the proclamation inviting foreign nations to take part. There were cases containing admission tickets, badges galore, Columbian coins and the special series of commemorative postage stamps. There was the model of the "intramural", the first electric elevated railroad in the world. A large photographic panorama of the Court of Honor at the entrance helped to revive the atmosphere of thirty years ago.

During October there will be on exhibition at the Historical Society a number of relics of interest in connection with the World's Fair celebration. Among these are the doors of the house of Captain Moniz Perestrello, the father-in-law of Columbus. In this house, which was on one of the islands in the Madeira group, Columbus and his wife lived in 1460 and again in 1474. Also shown are a model of the flagship of Columbus, made from wood taken from various exposition buildings; and a copy of Waldseemuller's "Cosmographiae Introductio", the book in which the name America was first suggested.

Indian Celebration

Under the auspices of the Friends of the American Indian and a number of Chicago organizations, of which the Chicago Historical Society was one, the American Indian Celebration was held on September 27-30. A reception was held at the Society's building on the afternoon of the first day, and that evening a dinner was given for the Indians and others interested. Mr. Burley gave the address of welcome at the reception, and Dr. Schmidt spoke at the dinner. The following three days were devoted to the outdoor program at Deer Grove, near Palatine. The program included ceremonials, dances, games, races, and feats of strength. One of the most interesting of the ceremonies was the Harvest Ceremonial, given by the Chippewas and Winnebagoes in gala costume. Among the many dances were the Friendship Dance, presented by Circling Eagle, an Assiniboine Sioux from Montana. This was a symbolic dance of long ago, now known to but few of the Sioux. The Sioux Indians, assisted by the Yankton Indians, also gave a Grass Dance, which might be called their national dance, and the Tea Dance, in which squaws as well as braves took part. A group of Mesquakie Indians gave a number of their characteristic dances, including a snake dance (without the snakes), and the Shawnee Dance, exactly as legend says the emissaries of Tecumseh and the Prophet gave it before the War of 1812. The Sioux Indians also gave a presentation of their war dance, staged exactly as they have always danced it on the eve of battle.

Accessions

During the summer months the Society has received no fewer than 608 gifts for the library and 106 for the museum. About half of the library accessions were volumes from the library of Miss Elizabeth Skinner, bequeathed by her to the Society. In this lot were many rare items of Americana, including Fernando Gorges'"America Painted to the Life", London, 1659; Cotton Mather's "Dust and Ashes", 1710; Monardus' "Medicinall Historie of the Occidental Indies", London, 1596; Joutel's "Last Voyage of La Salle", London, 1714; Ethan Allan's "Reason", Bennington, Vt., 1784; and Isaac N. Arnold's "Life of Abraham Lincoln", 1885, in two volumes, extra-illustrated with many additional prints.

Another interesting item, the gift of Mrs. Lysander Hill, is a manuscript written by Admiral Porter for G. P. A. Healy at the request of General Sherman and endorsed by him, giving an account of the conference on board the "River Queen" between President Lincoln, General Sherman, General Grant, and Porter himself. At this conference Sherman narrated the circumstances of his march to the sea. It

was agreed by the four men that the surrenders of Lee and Johnston were certain, and that the terms were not important and could be made liberal. Mr. Healy obtained sittings from each of the men, and used this description as the basis of his celebrated painting, "The Peace Makers", which was lost in the Calumet Club fire. A color print of the painting, retouched by the painter, is in the possession of the Society.

From Mr. Potter Palmer the Society has received a gift which is particularly appropriate this year, in view of the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the World's Fair. His mother, Mrs. Potter Palmer, possessed a large collection of clipping books relating to the Fair, and also the original record books of the Board of Lady Managers. The entire collection Mr. Palmer has now given to the Society.

As a result of this thirtieth anniversary celebration the Society now possesses the iron cross from the belfry of the Convent of LaRobida at the Fair. It was obtained by the donor, Mr. Burt W. Peirce, at the time the building was burned. It was offered to the Society by Mr. Peirce by telephone, five minutes after Mr. Burley had broadcasted his radio address about the Society's observance of this anniversary, Mr. Peirce having "picked up" the message.

Other accessions of general interest are listed below:

For the Museum

From Mr. Thomas A. Armstrong. Oil portrait of his father, John A. Armstrong (1841-1870), who introduced into the City Council the bill establishing Lincoln Park.

From Miss Helen L. Carter. Photographs of Judge Thomas Drummond and George Armour, and engraving of George Smith.

From Mr. George E. Ganier. Portrait relief in plaster of President Lincoln, Chief Little Turtle and Tecumseh, by the donor.

From Mr. James C. Hill. Carte de visite photograph of Colonel Ellsworth.

From Mrs. H. H. Hayden. Daguerreotype of Shabbona's grandchild, about 1856. The daguerreotype was made for the husband of the donor and was preserved as a curiosity.

From Mrs. G. D. Langston. Oil portrait of Daniel Webster, by an unknown artist.

From Mrs. Frank D. Stout. Bronze Medal of Abraham Lincoln, by H. Zearing.

Of Revolutionary Interest

From Mrs. John F. Rennert, Pentwater, Mich., through Dr. W. K. Harrison. Apothecary scales of Dr. Benjamin Rush, the celebrated physician and signer of the Declaration of Independence. Rush Medical College was named for him.

From Mr. Harry Stanton. Piece of oaken threshold from the John Lawrence Washington home at Brington, Northamptonshire, England. The donor saw this piece cut out and brick substituted in 1892.

From Mr. Albert Uthe. A piece of the elm tree under which George Washington took command of the American army, July 3, 1775.

Chicago Fire

From Mr. C. G. Bevin. Book ends made from the bell of the Chicago court house, burned in the Chicago Fire.

From Mr. George K. Shoenberger. Black walnut haircloth settee with carved feet and arm pieces. This piece belonged to the great grandfather of the donor who settled in Huntington county, Pa., in 1791. It was brought to Chicago before the Civil War.

From Miss Frederika Skinner. Various articles from the ruins of Mark Skinner's home, found after the Chicago Fire; also a bronze clock purchased by him in Paris for his home built after the fire.

From Mr. Arthur Temple. Two tiles taken from the vestibule floor of McVicker's Theater a few days before the Chicago Fire, by a draftsman in the employ of the architect, Charles Palmer.

World's Fair

From Miss Helen L. Boyden. Portrait of Columbus embroidered in silk on bolting cloth by Mrs. Emily Blakslee Boyden, mother of the donor.

From Mr. Potter Palmer. Portrait of Columbus and great seal of the United States in silk embroidery. "Tribute to Columbia", a paper cutout, part of the exhibit of children's work at the Fair.

From Mrs. Frank D. Stout. Bronze medal of Columbus, signed, W. C. E., 1893.

Costumes and Accessories

From Miss Helen Carter. Ivory engagement tablet and costume accessories and magnifying glasses of Mrs. James Carter; also carte de visite photograph of Mrs. Carter and her son Leslie, copied from a painting by Healy.

From Miss Louise Dewey. A valuable group of Chippewa costume accessories, given to the donor by her grandfather, Chauncey Dewey, who was a law partner of Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton. The articles were accompanied by a letter to the Woman's Board of the Society, in response to its request for gifts of

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this character. The donor is about eight years old.

From Mrs. J. Ellsworth Gross. Gold brooch, hand-wrought, in fruit design, worn by Mrs. John Zearing of Princeton, Illinois, about 1842.

From Mrs. John D. Hibbard. French fan with hand painted floral design and delicately carved ivory ribs enriched with gold; purchased in New Orleans by a member of Mrs. Hibbard's family more than one hundred years ago.

From Mrs. Josephine Neuman. Muff which once belonged to Mrs. Edwin Booth.

From Mrs. Carrie Millard Stryker. Wedding dress of silk, worn by her mother, Eloise Peet Millard, wife of Ira Millard and daughter of General Lewis Peet, a veteran of the War of 1812, who came to Des Plaines, Cook County, Illinois, shortly after that war. Miss Peet was married in 1840.

From Mr. E. L. Moss. Snuff box, over 100 years old, once the property of Hannah Boles Warner, who died in Peoria County, in 1862.

From Mrs. George Wheelock Woodward. Dress of antique blue satin reinforced and lined with cambric worn by Mrs. Eliza Billings Woodward of Boston in the early 18th century; also small strainer of brass, used in the home in making starch for fine laces and caps about 1775.

Miscellaneous

From Mr. Albert W. Goodrich. Daguerreotypes of early side-wheel steamboats of the Goodrich Transit Line: "Planet", built in 1855; "Comet", 1860; "Sunbeam", 1861; "Northwest", 1866; and a view of the Goodrich office in 1865.

From Mr. J. M. Pyott. Sketch in oils by the donor of the site of the Guardian Angel Mission on the North Branch of the Chicago River, at Foster Avenue.

For the Library

From Mrs. W. R. Beasant. Bills, correspondence and a circular relating to the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

From Mr. Abraham Bowers. Commission as surgeon in the Navy to Michael Graham, signed by President Jefferson, November 27, 1804.

From Hon. Duane Mowry. Four notable letters addressed to Hon. James R. Doolittle by four well-known Chicagoans: Mahlon D. Ogden, 1862; Thomas Hoyne, 1866; C. H. Ray, 1866; Isaac R. Diller, 1868.

From Mrs. Winthrop Girling. Letter addressed to "Friend Peabody", signed George Howland, Chicago, October 14, 1871 and describing the writer's experiences during the Chicago Fire.

From Mr. B. J. Griswold. Photostat of marriage certificate signed by Captain William Wells, Fort Wayne, 1805.

From Mrs. Mary C. Noble. Appointment of her father, J. S. C. Hogan, as assistant postmaster at Chicago, July, 1831; also his commission as justice of the peace for Peoria County, dated October 9, 1830.

From Mr. George C. Pfeifer. Indenture between Levi Chamberlain and Caspar Pfeifer, dated Chicago, 1850.

From Miss Frances Stryker. Joseph Kinchett's commission as sergeant in the Army of the American Eagle, an organization of boys and girls to sell pictures of "Old Abe", the famous eagle, to raise money for the Northwestern Sanitary Fair; dated April 3, 1865.

From Mr. Charles A. Bennett. "Peoria Book of Verse", Peoria, 1922.

From Mrs. Paul Blatchford. "A Primer of Civics, (English and Italian), designed for the Guidance of the Immigrant;" Chicago, Illinois Society of the Colonial Dames of America, 1918.

From Colonel Wells H. Blodgett. "The Aaron Burr Memorial", Boston, 1903; "Inventory of the Contents of Mount Vernon, 1810, with a prefatory note by Worthington C. Ford", privately printed, 1909, by William K. Bixby, owner of the original manuscript.

From Miss Helen Carter. "Map of the United States lead mines on the Upper Mississippi River, drawn and published by R. W. Chandler, of Galena, 1829".

From Hon. Louis L. Emmerson. "Journal of the Sean Senate, of the Eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, at their first session, begun and held in the town of Vandalia, December 3, 1823."

From Mrs. Emerson Hough. "North of '36", by Emerson Hough, 1923.

From Miss Katherine Shortall. "A 'Y' Girl in France", 1919, by the donor.

From Mrs. L. H. McCormick. "LaFayette et Rochambeau au pays de Washington", 1919.

From Miss Edith Wyatt. "The Invisible Gods", 1923, by the donor.

MEMBERSHIP

Since the publication of the last Bulletin the Society has added to its rolls many new members. The total membership is now 1958, divided as follows: honorary, 7; honorary life, 11; governing life, 11; annual governing, 379; sustaining life, 252; sustaining annual, 1211; corresponding, 87. The net increase in members since June is 99. The names of new members, together with a few whose class has been changed, will be listed in the next issue of the Bulletin.

THE CHICAGO PORTAGE

School children are taught that Chicago owes its greatness to its strategic location at the head of the Great Lakes. Nowadays we forget much of the importance of lakes and rivers as highways of travel. Chicago lies on one of the main highways of travel between the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence system and the Mississippi River. The early French colonists, taking possession of the St. Lawrence valley, found themselves in command of a highway into the heart of the continent. Almost at once they proceeded up the river to the Great Lakes, but here their advance rested for some time. Not until the last quarter of the seventeenth century, following a great outburst of exploring activity, the French gained the headwaters of the Mississippi and followed this stream to its outlet.

Between the Great Lakes basin and the Mississippi there were five main avenues of travel, one of which was the Chicago Portage, which led from the foot of Lake Michigan, by way of the Chicago River and the Des Plaines, down the Illinois. From the earliest days of French exploration almost to this very day the exact location of the Portage has been the subject of unending dispute. Recently, however, the researches of Dr. Lucius H. Zeuch and Mr. Robert Knight have made it possible to locate accurately both ends of the Portage. It is now planned to mark these points by bronze tablets. Each tablet will show a map of Chicago with the Portage indicated, and probably the following inscription:

THE CHICAGO PORTAGE 1673-1836

This tablet is placed upon the carrying or connecting place uniting the waters of the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes with those of the Mississippi River, its tributaries and the Gulf of Mexico, the earliest factor in determining Chicago's commercial supremacy, an artery of travel used by the aborigines in their migrations, and later by Joliet, Marquette, LaSalle, Tonti and the fur traders of New France. An early strategical point in the wars incident to the winning of the Northwest for the settlers. Discovered by Joliet and Marquette in 1673.

Erected by the Chicago Historical Society in pursuance of a plan to give posterity the facts of Chicago's early history. A. D. 1923.

It is not surprising that there should have been disputes even among the first travelers as to the location of the Portage. None of the other great highways between the two water systems was subject to such extreme changes in character, changes which varied not only with the seasons, but apparently from year to year. The dispute goes back to the beginnings of French exploration. When Joliet returned to Quebec, from his expedition down the Mississippi in 1673, he seems to have given out an unduly optimistic account of the ease of transportation between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi. What he actually said we do not know, for his records were later lost, but there are at least two reports of his oral statements to Frontenac, then governor of New France. According to Father Dahlon, Joliet said that a bark could go from Lake Erie to the Gulf of Mexico if a canal of a league and a half were dug at Chicago. Joliet, to be sure, was only a hurried traveler through this region, and was not particularly qualified to hand down to posterity a description of the Portage except at the time of the one trip he made through the region.

LaSalle, who visited Chicago several years later, challenged Joliet's description. According to LaSalle, goods brought to Chicago in barges must be transferred to canoes, for only canoes could navigate the Des Plaines for a distance of forty leagues. After a later visit LaSalle gives the first detailed description now existing of the Chicago Portage, which we extract from Dr. Quaife's book: "From the lake one passes by a channel formed by the junction of several small streams or gullies, and navigable about two leagues to the edge of the prairie. Beyond this at a distance of a quarter of a league to the westward is a little lake a league and a half in length, divided into two parts by a beaver dam. From this lake issues a little stream, which after twining in and out for half a league across the rushes, falls into the Chicago River, which in turn empties into the Illinois." The channel to which LaSalle referred was the main part and the south branch of the Chicago River as we know it today. What LaSalle called the Chicago is the modern Des Plaines.

LaSalle further pointed out that the surface of Lake Michigan was about seven feet lower

than that of Mud Lake, which naturally overflowed into the larger lake after heavy spring or summer rains. At such times of high water, a canal of half a league, as proposed by Joliet, would have been long enough to connect the two channels, but in the dry summer months LaSalle pointed out that the Des Plaines was not navigable above Starved Rock, where he had built Fort St. Louis. Certain it is that the Des Plaines was subject to fluctuation to an exceptional degree. Dr. Quaife says that the length of the carry varied from nothing at all to 50 miles, or even twice that distance.

Quite aside from their importance as bearing on the Joliet-LaSalle controversy as to the length of the portage, the accounts of later travelers are often of interest in themselves. Marquette passed the winter of 1674-75 in camp on the South Branch, whence he had no difficulty, except from floating ice, in passing down the Des Plaines. Similar testimony is given by other travelers at a much later date. Gurdon Hubbard states that in 1819 the passage up the river from Starved Rock to Cache Island was difficult against the heavy current, but from Cache Island, with a strong wind behind them, they hoisted sail and passed rapidly up the Des Plaines and across the Portage "regardless of the course of the channel". Two years later another traveler, Ebenezer Childs, made the same trip in a small canoe and reported that he was unable to find any signs of a portage between the two rivers; when he ascended the Des Plaines to a point where he thought the portage ought to begin, he set his course in a northeasterly direction and after a few miles found himself carried along by the current of the Chicago River. At that time, which Childs expressly says was after a period of heavy rains, there was not less than two feet of water at any point on the portage.

So much for the portage in flood times. After the spring floods, the river was so low as to be practically unnavigable, even for the small boats used by the traders, except after an occasional heavy rain. LaSalle said, in fact, that except after the spring floods, it would be easier to transport goods from Lake Michigan to Fort St. Louis by horseback than by boats. Perhaps the most interesting account of such a land trip is that of Gurdon Hubbard in 1818. Hubbard for a number of years was one of the Illinois "brigade" of the American Fur Company which made the trip each fall from Mackinac by way of Lake Michigan and the Chicago Portage to the Lower Illinois River. Leaving Chicago on their first trip, Hubbard and his companions, comprising about a dozen boat crews, camped for a day on the South Branch in preparation for the hard passage through Mud Lake. Hubbard says that only in very wet seasons was there enough water to float an empty boat; the mud was very deep and the lake was surrounded by an almost impenetrable growth of wild rice and other grasses. In the channel from the South Branch to Mud Lake there were a few spots where the bottom was hard, where the empty boats were placed on short rollers and were pushed along. Water was scarce, too, in Mud Lake, but the mud was deep and thick. Four men stayed in each boat, while six or eight or even more plowed through the mud. The men in the boats used long poles to push against the tussocks of grass and roots, while the men outside lifted and shoved. The mud was frequently up to the men's waists, and now and then was over their heads. Bloodsuckers by day and mosquitoes by night made life miserable for everybody, but finally, after three days of toil, all the boats were launched in the Des Plaines River. A few years later, when Hubbard was placed in charge of all the Illinois River posts of the fur company, he changed the method of transportation. The boats were unloaded at Chicago on their return from Mackinac and were scuttled in the swamp, and goods and furs were carried on pack horses between Chicago and the hunting grounds.

Cache Island, or Isle la Cache, mentioned above, took its name from one of those incidents of frontier life which seem trifling or amusing a century after the event, but really needed only a slight error in judgment to turn them into tragedies. A trader named Sara or Cerré, with loaded canoes traveling from Montreal to St. Louis, camped at the island, not far above the confluence of the Kankakee and the Des Plaines. A band of Indians demanded tribute for the privilege of passing down the river. This was refused, whereupon the Indians held a council and determined to seize what they wanted by force if necessary. That night Cerré and his men buried (cached) most of his goods in a grove about a mile away on the prairie. At daybreak, each man fully armed, the party started down the river. At the Indian village Cerré asked for a parley, which was granted. Cerré told the Indians that he would defend his goods, and that the Great Father, the King of France,

would send an army to destroy the Indians if any harm should come to him. To support his claim that he was authorized to go to the Ohio River, he waved before the Indians some sort of parchment, with elaborate red seals. The effect on the Indians was magical. They begged to be excused for their rudeness, said that they were very poor and needed clothing and tobacco. Cerré gave them a bale, prepared for the purpose and ornamented with ribbons and sealing wax, purporting to come from the Great Father. In it were a few pieces of calico, powder and shot, tobacco and flints, and steels for striking fire. After some further parley, and by promise of a similar bale, Cerré actually persuaded the band to help him and his men recover the goods they had cached, and loaned him horses to carry the goods to the confluence of the Kankakee and the Des Plaines, where the water was deep enough to permit loading of the canoes. Mr. Hubbard closed his account of the incident with the statement that the Indians were both surprised and amused at Cerré's strategy.

In the year 1820, one John Tanner was traveling from Mackinac to St. Louis in a birchbark canoe. In spite of discouraging reports to the effect that the water in the Illinois was very low, Tanner determined to go on. At Chicago he hired a Frenchman, who had just returned from a similar trip, to haul his boat across the portage. The Frenchman agreed to journey at least 60 miles, and if his horses would hold out, 120 miles, which was the full length of the portage at that stage of water. But before the first 60 miles had been completed, the Frenchman fell ill, and returned to Chicago, leaving Tanner and a companion to proceed alone. The water in the river was so low that the two men walked in the water, one at the bow and one at the stern, pushing the canoe between them. After walking three miles in this fashion, they met a Pottawatomie Indian, whom they persuaded to take the baggage on horseback, while the men pushed the canoe, now greatly lightened, as before. At the mouth of the Yellow Ochre (probably the Vermilion) River, the water became deep enough to make passage possible with the canoe loaded again.

The Frenchman whom Tanner engaged is not named in the latter's narrative, but it was undoubtedly Antoine Ouilmette, whose name is preserved in the suburb Wilmette. It seems probable that the transporting of travelers across the portage was Ouilmette's chief occupation for some years, just as it was part of John Kinzie's business. Kinzie's account books contain a number of entries showing that he had helped traders over the portage. At least one of these trips, in 1806, extended to the "forks" of the Illinois, and several were made from Mount Joliet. Tanner's trip, if his own account is trustworthy, is the extreme distance, a portage of 120 miles.

In the summer of 1821 a pair of distinguished travelers came up the Illinois River in a large canoe. They were Lewis Cass, governor of Michigan, and Henry R. Schoolcraft, then a young man of twenty-seven, interested chiefly in geology, but later one of the leading ethnologists in the United States. Schoolcraft left a detailed description of the Illinois River, and duly recorded that his party had to desert their canoes at Starved Rock, and proceed thence on horseback to Chicago. On the way he met a number of traders who reported the river navigable for canoes as far as Mount Joliet; but he was properly doubtful about their testimony, especially after his own troubles many miles below. In any case, he thought it best to call attention to the error of those who claimed that a canal only eight or ten miles long would provide a water highway between Lake Michigan and the Illinois. The agitation for such a canal, whatever its length, was merely one of the many popular demands for "internal improvements", an era of expansion which came to a bitter climax in 1837. Construction work on the Illinois and Michigan Canal was begun in 1836, and was completed twelve years later. Even without the canal, however, the end of the Chicago Portage was doomed by the coming advance of white settlement, and especially by the coming of the railroad. But the coming of the railroad is several jumps ahead of the story and must be saved for a future BULLETIN.

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CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

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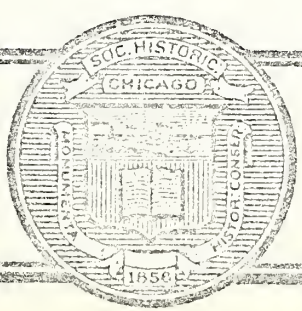
Announcements

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 20, at 4:00 o'clock.

Sixty-seventh annual meeting of the Society, for the purpose of electing a president, two vice-presidents, and six trustees to fill the places of trustees whose terms are expiring, and for the transaction of any other necessary business. Governing members are expected to attend. After the business meeting tea will be served, and important gifts and purchases of the past year will be on exhibition.

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 4, at 8:15 o'clock.

Celebration of the 250th anniversary of Father Marquette's pitching camp on the site of Chicago. Dr. Frederick F. Shannon, pastor of Central Church, will deliver an address, and Mr. Henry Purmort Eames will play "A Musical Journey", specially written by him to set forth in music the chief events in Marquette's career. As December 3rd is Illinois Day, the exercises will be in the nature of a joint celebration.



CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Annual Subscription $1. Single Numbers 10c.

WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, JR. ..... *Editor*

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO
Telephone Dearborn 4020

DOWNTOWN MEMBERSHIP OFFICE
ROOM 1213, 79 W. MONROE ST.
RANDOLPH 1186

NOVEMBER, 1923

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CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

On October 18, Dr. J. Paul Goode of the University of Chicago, spoke at the Society's building before the Municipal Employees Association on "Chicago, the City of Destiny." Dr. Goode repeated this lecture for members of this Society on the evening of November 15.

On October 26 took place the long delayed presentation to the Historical Society of the portrait of Thomas Jefferson, painted by Bass Otis in 1818. The portrait was one of the most highly prized in the Gunther collection, and is deserving of more attention than members of this Society have thus far given it. The formal presentation was made by Dr. Frank W. Hall, president of the Iroquois Club, through the generosity of whose members the painting becomes the property of this Society. Dr. Hall handed the formal deed of gift, duly signed and sealed, to Mr. Burley, who accepted it on behalf of the Society and delivered a short address on Jefferson. The longest address of the evening was delivered by Mr. Thomas F. Donovan, who eulogized Jefferson. Governor Trinkle of Virginia, who happened to be in the city, made an eloquent appeal for the preservation of Monticello as a national shrine, and ex-Governor Fifer of Illinois spoke most interestingly on "Jefferson and American Doctrines." The larger part of the audience was composed of members of the Iroquois Club and their friends. The members of the Historical Society apparently stayed at home with the comforting reflection, in the farewell words of St. Paul to the elders of Ephesus, that "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Throughout the winter months it is planned to open the Society's collections to the public on Sunday. Members of the Society will act as a reception committee, and four students in the history and civics classes at Lake View High School will act as guides and guards.

The celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the World's Columbian Exposition, under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society, has been followed by a variety of evidence testifying to the general interest it aroused. Various members of the Society have contributed personal recollections of special interest. The Society of Midland Authors recently gave a World's Fair costume dinner, and there is talk of a World's Fair costume ball.

YELLOW HAWK

Yellow Hawk is an old Sioux chief. He is at least seventy, perhaps seventy-five. More than half his life he has spent on a reservation in the Northwest. Until this year he had not left the reservation. He had never seen a railroad train or a street car, an elevator or an electric light, or a building more than two stories high. Then he heard of the Indian celebration to be held at Deer Grove, near Palatine, in September. He was stirred as he had never before been stirred. Many hours he gave to pondering his problem and time and again he talked to his old wife about it. This was Yellow Hawk's argument: he was old and soon to die; never had he seen any of the wonders of the white man's civilization; here was a chance to see life as the white man lived it, and also to revive memories of his own past. But alas, Yellow Hawk was not officially invited, and he had not the ghost of a chance of getting permission to go. So he and his wife "jumped" the reservation, knowing well that when they returned they would have a tem-

to serve in the reservation guard house. All day long on the train, old Yellow Hawk and his wife sat peering through the windows, that they might see all of the white man's world as they passed. And all night long they sat with their eyes glued to the panes, that they might miss none of the wonders. The second day and night they still kept their vigil, and on the third day they reached Chicago. Not once on the train, said Yellow Hawk, did he or his wife sleep a wink. Everything they saw and heard, everything they did, must be treasured in their memories, not merely because they would never again have such an opportunity, but because they must tell their children and their grandchildren. And from time to time he would nudge his wife, to impress on her that she too must remember this particular spot or incident.

Three days after the close of the Indian celebration, Yellow Hawk and his wife, with about fifteen other Sioux, were guests at a suburban grade school. The Indians had pitched their tepees in the school yard, and had been served with luncheon by the principal and the teachers. After luncheon there were Indian dances and songs. Finally Yellow Hawk rose. He could speak no English, but his words were translated by a younger Indian, handsome, intelligent, who had served in the United States Army, and had been on the Mexican border and in France:

> Chief Yellow Hawk says that today, when he was at luncheon, he took a drink of water. As he did so, he remembered how terribly thirsty he was on the morning of the fight against Custer and his men. For two days before he and a little group of his friends had been preparing for the fight, and in accordance with their custom had taken neither food nor drink. On the morning of the fight he and his friends, about twenty of them, suddenly found themselves surrounded by soldiers, who immediately began firing. The noise aroused all the other Indians, who began to pour down from the neighboring hills and in turn surrounded the soldiers. All the soldiers were killed, except two or three who were spared that they might carry back to the white settlements the story of the fight. Through the fighting, Yellow Hawk was very thirsty. After the battle, as he was returning to his village, a little Indian girl ran out to meet him and offered him a drink of water.
>
> Now today, nearly fifty years later, he had eaten the white man's food, while the white man's children watched him. On that morning long ago, when he was returning home after killing white soldiers, he would never have dreamed that this day could come, that he would be eating in the white man's house, and that white children, unafraid, would sit around him.

RECENT ACCESSIONS

For the Library

From B. J. Brimmer Co., Boston. "Colonial Lighting", by Arthur H. Hayward.

From Mr. Clarence A. Burley. "Guide Map of Chicago," published by Rufus Blanchard, Chicago, 1878.

From Le Cercle Francais of Chicago, through Mrs. George L. Cragg. "Lafayette et Rochambeau au Pays de Washington. La Guerre de l'Independence Americaine, 1776-1783."

From Miss Florence Clarke. "Encyclopaedia; or Dictionary of Arts, Sciences and Miscellaneous Literature", Philadelphia, 1798, two volumes.

From Mr. James Crapo. "The Lakeside Memorial of the Burning of Chicago, A.D., 1871", Chicago, University Publishing Company, 1872.

From Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Dodd. "Government in Illinois", by Walter F. Dodd and Sue H. Dodd, Chicago, 1923.

From Mr. Sidney C. Eastman. An account of the Underground Railway and anti-slavery activities in Tazewell County, Illinois. Manuscript.

From Mrs. E. F. Holmes, through Mr. Frank C. Lewis. Tax receipts issued by the city of Chicago to E. C. Holmes; dated 1844, 1848, 1865.

From Mrs. Franklin H. Martin. "History of Plymouth Church, Chicago", by Dr. John H. Hollister, manuscript; letters addressed to Dr. Hollister concerning the Clinton Mission and Sunday School, signed by P. D. Armour and Frank W. Gunsaulus.

From Mr. Joy Morton. "An Address delivered by Mr. Joy Morton at the Presentation of Arbor Lodge to the State of Nebraska, September 27, 1923." "A Report on Trees and Shrubs", at Arbor Lodge, by H. Teuschner; "Seventy-five Years in Chicago", Chicago, Morton Salt Company, 1923.

From Hon. Duane Mowry. Five letters to Hon J. R. Doolittle, 1860-1885.

From Mr. Cecil C. Moss. "Beyond the Mississippi, 1857-1867", by Albert D. Richardson, Hartford, 1867.

From Mrs. Herbert F. Perkins. "Untrodden Fields in History and Literature, and other

Essays, by Franklin Head", edited by George B. Shepard, Cleveland, 1923, two volumes (this is number 13 of 15 sets printed for the family of Mr. Head).

From Miss Mary Moncure Parker. "Monologues for Young Patriots", by the donor, Chicago, 1917.

From Mrs. Victor C. Sanborn. "Jean Baptiste Pointe de Saible", by Joseph Kirkland.

From Mr. Carl Sandburg. "Smoke and Steel", also "Slabs of the Sunburnt West", two volumes of poems by the donor.

From Rev. Willis Weaver. "The Patriot Preeminent, Edwin M. Stanton", by the donor.

For the Museum

From Mr. John Lee Clarke and Mrs. Louise Clarke Magee. Portraits in oil of Captain Byfield Lyde, by Sir John Copley; of Jonathan Belcher, colonial governor of Massachusetts, Colonel Timothy Pickering, Sarah Pickering, Rev. John Clarke, and four members of the Chicago Clarke family descendants of the preceding. These portraits are all loaned to the Society for a period of ten years with the understanding that unless withdrawn by the owners at the expiration of that time the portraits become a gift to the Society.

From Miss Florence Clarke. Photograph album containing interesting portraits of Chicagoans; English porcelain platter and bowl in blue willow pattern; marine view, patented by John L. Clarke, father of the donor; "A Yankee Song", broadside giving words of "Yankee Doodle"; also gas chandelier of French bronze, with glass globes and torch, saved from the home of John L. Clarke in Terrace Row at the time of the Great Fire.

From the descendants of Captain Jesse Duncan Elliott, through Mr. Jacobs of Muskegon, Michigan. Portrait of Captain Elliott, his sword, and a framed remnant of the flag of the Niagara, the ship which he commanded at the battle of Lake Erie, where he was second in command to Perry. (These are tendered to the Society as a loan for 20 years.)

From Mr. C. A. Estes. Coupon book of the Columbian Society of the United States, a society formed in Chicago at the time of the World's Fair for the convenience of out of town visitors; members paying in advance had every accommodation arranged for them before their arrival in the city.

From Marshall Field & Co., through Miss Frances Hooper. Pay gate sign and 185 photographs of the World's Fair.

From Mrs. A. Wharton Gibson. Gravy boat from set of china purchased in England in 1710, by her great grandfather, Chief Justice David Brearley of New Jersey, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

From Mr. Marcus S. Hill, through Mr. William H. Bush. "Destruction of the Statue of George III in the city of New York", one of a series of prints depicting life in the colonies, published in Germany shortly after the close of the Revolution.

From Mrs. George A. Holmes, through Mrs. Walter R. Robbins. Piece of the elm under which Washington took command of the Continental Army, secured by the donor after the tree fell to the ground, October 26, 1923. By decision of the City Council of Cambridge, a piece of the tree was to be sent to each state in the Union, but Mrs. Robbins induced her daughter to secure this special piece for the Society because she feared that Springfield, not Chicago, would be favored.

From Mr. E. W. Houser. Original drawing, "Know Your Chicago", used in Chicago Commerce, August 25, 1923.

From Mrs. Frank M. Luce. Pink damask curtain from the home of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, 375 West Washington Street. This was purchased at the sale of the furnishings of Mrs. Lincoln's home by Mrs. Mary Day and used in her home at 243 East Ohio Street. The donor is her granddaughter.

From Mr. Fernando Jones, through Major Joseph Kirkland and Miss Caroline Kirkland. Check of the Fund Commissioner of the State of Illinois, dated March 18, 1840; Illinois and Michigan Canal Checks, dated Lockport, October 1, 1839, and September 22, 1840; Branch State Bank at Chicago ninety day note for $100, for the canal fund, dated August 1, 1839.

From General N. W. MacChesney. Five uniforms as a gift, and several World's War relics as a loan on condition that they are put on exhibition.

From Mr. O. T. McClurg. Photograph of his father, General Alexander C. McClurg.

From Mrs. Franklin H. Martin. Three stereoscopic views of Chicago Fire ruins; passport of her father, Dr. John H. Hollister, issued 1868 and signed by William H. Seward.

From Mr. Charles B. Pike. Color lithograph by Kellogg, Hartford, Conn. (no date) of "Assassination of President Lincoln, Ford's Theater, Washington, D. C."

From Mr. J. M. Pyott. Four badges of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

From Mr. Robert Meyer, through Dr. Lucius Zech. Lithograph of the battle of Buena Vista, February 22-23, 1847. This picture was saved by Charles Meyer, father of the donor, during the Chicago Fire, and was highly prized by him, as he had fought under General Taylor at Buena Vista.

From the Soldiers Home in Chicago, through Mr. Charles A. Sawyer president. United States flag with 36 stars which was used by the Soldiers Home in Chicago during the Civil War and later. At that time the home stood at 45 Randolph Street now the site of the public library.

From the City of Stevens Point, Wisconsin. Hose cart and reel used with "Fire King Number One" the first engine purchased by the city of Chicago, 1835. (This reel was sold to the City of Stevens Point in 1860).

MEMBERSHIP

Below is a complete record of changes in membership since the publication of the June-July BULLETIN:

NEW MEMBERS

Annual Governing

Beale, Mrs. William G.
Connery, John T.
Crossett, Edward C.
Fesler, Mrs. D. F.
Harding, George
Kuppenheimer, Albert B.
Rudolph, Mrs. Franklin
Niles, Paul E.
Straus, S. W.
Torbet, A. W.

Sustaining Life

Dudley, Lawrence H.
Ickle, J. Frazier
Murphy, Walter P.
Purmort, Mrs. Henry C.
Warner, Mrs. Gustave P.

Sustaining Annual

Ackerman, Arthur
Adams, Mrs. Cyrus Hall
Adams, Cyrus H., Jr.
Ara, Lt. Col. William G.
Ashcraft, Raymond M.
Austrian, Mrs. Harry S.
Avery, Mrs. F. T.
Bagley, George R.
Bailey, Mrs. E. S.
Baldwin, Mrs. Herbert H.
Bannister, Mrs. Alla Ripley
Bayley, Mrs. Edwin F.
Beidler, Donald C.
Bell, Maj. Gen. George, Jr.
Bell, Hayden N.
Bennet, Inslee A.
Brett, Mrs. Fannie Hart
Brooks, J. William
Browne, Aldis J.
Burkweger, Mrs. M. Dewes
Butler, Mrs. Chas. E.
Byfield, Ernest L.
Cameron, John M.
Campbell, Herbert H.
Chamberlin, Henry B.
Cloney, T. W.
Colburn, Frederick S.
Cory, Charles B., Jr.
Cummings, Miss Effie H.
Custer, Miss Elenore L.
Dewes, Mrs. Francis J.
Dickinson, Jacob M., Jr.
Edgerton-Spooner, Miss F.
Ericson, Mrs. Melvin
Erwin, Charles R.
Evers, Edward A.
Fernald, Charles
Ferry, Mrs. Montague
Fetzer, Wade C.
Flesch, Eugene W. P.
Fortye, Harrie
Freeman, Charles Y.
Fuller, Mrs. Oliver F.
Garden, Hugh M. G.
Gardner, Robert A
Garlick, Robin Cairns
Gaylord, Duane W.
Glenn, John M.
Gorham, Sidney S.
Graf, Sidney S.
Gregory, Tappan
Hamburger, Dr. Walter W.
Hardie, George F.
Haugan, Henry A.
Hegner, Herman F.
Hodgkins, W. L.
Holabird, John A.
Holstein, Mrs. Ottilie
Hulbert, Mrs. Charles Pratt
Hulbert, Mrs. Edmund D.
Jaeger, Mrs. G.
Jamieson, Charles R.
Jones, N. M.
Kline, William S.
Klingenberg, W. J.
Krause, C. J.
Krempp, Charles
Lamferski, Leo
Landis, Hon. Kenesaw M.
Lillie, Mrs Frank R.
Loewenbergh, Max L.
Lord, John B.
Lott, Mrs. Cora A.
Luce, Mrs. Frank M.
McCormick, Miss Muriel
McIntyre, Lawrence M.
Moore, William R.
Morris, Seymour, Jr.
Neer, W. A.
Negri, Anton B.
Neise, George N.
Nelson, Nicholas J.
Notheis, J. F.
Oliver, Mark
Orr, Mrs. Robert C.
Palmer, Mrs. Robert F.
Pendexter, F. W.
Peterson, Mrs. Charles S.
Portis, Dr. Sidney A
Pritchard, Norman J.
Pritzker, Nicholas J.
Redington, Major Edw. D.
Reeve, Mrs. Austin B.
Reinecke, Mrs. George W.
von Reinsperg, Hans
Rinacker, Samuel M.
Roach, Benjamin
Root, John W.
Ross, Thompson
Robbins, Henry
de Roulet, Alfred
Scholle, Charles
Schucraft, William, Jr.
Seifert, Mrs. M. G.
Severin, Mrs. William
Sexton, William H.
Shaffer, Carroll
Sheridan, M. K.
Smale, William
Smith, Clayton F.
Snyder, Mrs. Ora T.
Spencer, Mrs. O. M.
Stavrum, James C.
Stewart, Gen. Leroy T.
Strohm, Mrs. O. B.
Sweet, John J.
Tramel, George
Van Schaick, Gerard
Visser, Mrs. Edith M.
Walcott, Russell S.
Wallace, Walter F.
Warren, Raymond H.
Watson, William G.
Weary, Allen M.
Wikoff, B. D.
Webster, Charles R.
Woolf, Morris
Young, Mrs. John C.
Zeiler, Frederick M.

CHANGES

Sustaining Annual to Annual Governing

Barker, Mrs. F. W.
Barrett, Mrs. Samuel E.
Carry, J. C.
Marks, Kossuth
Matz, Mrs. Rudolph
Mendson, Mrs. Abbey F. C.
Noyes, David A.
Waldeck, Herman

Sustaining Annual to Sustaining Life

Drummond, Miss Mary
Field, Mrs. Marshall, III
Gerts, Walter S.
Keehn, George W.
Lange, Mrs. August
North, Mrs. William S.

Annual Governing to Sustaining Life

Dixon, Homer L.

NECROLOGY

Brooks, Mrs. James G. Carter.
Carr, Clyde M., born 1869, died June 5, 1923.
Connell, Charles J., died August 2.
Fuller, Oliver F., born 1829, died April 10.
Hess, Magnus A., born 1858, died July 16.
Holabird, William, born 1854, died July 19.
Hunt, Captain Robert W., born 1838, died July 11.
Jones, David B., died August 22.
Kinney, Rev. Henry C., born 1838, died June 20.
Kohnstamm, Max V., died July 23.
Lawley, James H., born 1876, died April 20.
Leland, Edward F., born 1862, died May 24.
Lewis, Captain E. R., born 1841, died June 1.
McCormick, Mrs. Cyrus (Nettie Fowler), born 1835, died July 5.
Monroe, Mrs. James E., born 1850, died October 11.
Redington, William H., born 1851, died October 8.
Stockton, John T., born 1866, died June 25.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the Chicago Historical Society, incorporated by the legislature of the State of Illinois, the sum of.....Dollars.

.....(Signed)

Chicago's First White Settler

A short sketch of the travels of Father Marquette, the first white man known to have seen the site of Chicago, and the first white man to build a habitation there.

The Chicago Portage was certainly used by Indian travelers long before the first white man saw the site of Chicago. Who this first white man was, no one knows—probably some wandering coureur de bois who left no record. The first great figure among the explorers in this region was LaSalle, energetic, daring, inspired by lofty ideals. He was, said Mr. Edward G. Mason, "The real discoverer of the Great West, for he planned its occupation and began its settlement; and he alone of the men of his time appreciated its boundless possibilities, and with prophetic eye saw in the future its wide area peopled by his own race." LaSalle was twenty-four when he migrated from France to Canada; by becoming a Jesuit he had lost the right to inherit the estate of his father, a wealthy merchant of Rouen. In Canada he was granted by the Seminary of St. Sulpice a considerable tract of land on the St. Lawrence, about eight miles above Montreal, where the town of Lachine now stands. Passing Indians stirred his imagination with tales of a long river, which they called the Ohio. The river, they said, emptied into the sea "at a distance of eight months' journey." LaSalle came to the conclusion that the Indians had given him the key to the long-sought northern water route to China, and that "the sea" must be the Gulf of California. Getting permission from DeCourcelles, the governor of New France, he sold his seignory, bought four canoes and hired fourteen men, and set on his first search for the river which flowed to the western sea. The party started up the St. Lawrence on July 6, 1669. At the western end of Lake Ontario he met Joliet, just returning from his voyage to Sault Ste. Marie; from Joliet he apparently received a map of the northern lakes. For the next two years LaSalle traversed the Great Lakes region. Our information is meagre and not exact, but it is probable that he found the Ohio and descended it as far as Louisville Rapids, perhaps even to its junction with the Mississippi. About this time LaSalle was deserted by his men, and returned alone to the shore of Lake Erie. The next year, 1671, he led a new expedition up the Detroit River, to Lake Huron, thence to Lake Michigan and to the south end of Lake Michigan, where he may have crossed the Chicago Portage to the Illinois River, and thus again reached the Mississippi. Most historians now say that he did not reach the Mississippi on this voyage, but, a few assert, that he did get as far as Chicago. LaSalle's first visit to the site of Chicago of which we have a definite record was in 1679, eight years later, and five years after Joliet and Marquette first pitched their camp on the same site.

Marquette was utterly unlike LaSalle. Marquette was a man of great gentleness and sweetness, who won a remarkable influence over the Indians by his serenity and saintliness rather than by force. At seventeen he had joined the Jesuits, but he was not sent to New France as a missionary until he was almost thirty. There he was assigned to the Upper Lakes. He founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie in 1668, and two years later the mission of St. Ignace, at Mackinac. Here Marquette heard many reports of the great river and pleasant country to the west and south. In consequence he seems to have cherished the ambition to bring this unexplored region within his field of labor, and at the same time solve the problem of the river's outlet.

It so happened that in 1672, New France was given a new royal governor, Count de Frontenac, who also cherished a dream of expanding the colonial empire which he had come to rule. To explore the course of the Mississippi, and to discover the Gulf or Sea of California, he selected Louis Joliet, a Canadian by birth, who had been educated for the priesthood by the Jesuits at Quebec, but had been drawn by his own inclination away from the church and had become known as a voyageur. The autumn of 1672, Joliet proceeded to Mackinac, where he spent the winter in preparation for his journey. At Mackinac he met Father Marquette, who had established his mission two years earlier. During the winter months these two must have had many a long talk,—the kindly priest, yearning for new fields of labor, and his younger friend, a woodsman, eager to win fame by his expedition. What they said we can only guess, but when spring rolled around it had been decided that Marquette should accompany the expedition. Curiously enough posterity has given Marquette the greater glory, although Joliet was the official head of the party; for Joliet's records were lost almost at the end of the journey, and practically all available information comes from Marquette's journal.

When the expedition set forth from Mackinac on May 17, 1673, it comprised Joliet, Marquette, and five companions, in two canoes. From Mackinac they passed to the head of Green Bay, thence by way of the Fox-Wisconsin River route to the Mississippi, which they reached just one month after their departure from the mission of St. Ignace. They floated down the Mississippi for a week before they reached the first village of Illinois Indians. About three weeks later they had floated south as far as the mouth of the Arkansas, where they found a number of Indian villages. The natives were friendly, and not a little curious; they reported that the sea was distant only ten days' journey, but the intervening stretch of river was guarded by war-like tribes, armed with guns. As the explorers had no desire to be captured by Indians or shot by Spaniards, they proceeded only a short distance farther, when they decided to turn northward. They were convinced that the river emptied into the "Florida or Mexican Gulf."

At the mouth of the Illinois River the party left the Mississippi and ascended the tributary. Marquette's journal gives an extended account of the trip and a description of the region through which this new route led them. He says that they had seen nothing comparable to it for fertility of soil, for prairies, woods, "cattle" (probably buffalo), and other game. The Indians along the Illinois were friendly, and urged Marquette to return to give them instruction. Guided by an Indian escort, the travelers passed to Lake Michigan probably by way of the Chicago Portage, whence they made their way to Green Bay. It is their encampment at Chicago, in the late summer of 1673, the Chicago Historical Society will celebrate in December. The date of this celebration, however, is actually another anniversary, for it is the exact date on which, 249 years ago, Marquette and two companions began the first extended stay of white men on the future site of Chicago. Joliet meanwhile had continued on to Quebec, to report to Frontenac the results of the expedition, but Marquette, weary and ill, spent the winter of 1673-74 at Green Bay. By the autumn of 1674 he was so much better that he determined to carry out his promise to the Illinois, that he would return and establish a mission among them.

Late in October, 1674, Marquette with two companions, both experienced voyageurs, left Green Bay. They were joined almost at once by a party of Indians, who accompanied them down the west shore of Lake Michigan to the mouth of the Chicago River—the river of the portage, as Marquette calls it. Frequent storms on the lake had delayed them, so that over a month had been required for the journey thus far. Snowfall had already been heavy, and the river was frozen to a depth of eighteen inches. The party spent ten days, beginning December 4, in camp at the mouth of the river, and then moved inland two leagues, where Marquette decided to build a winter camp. Marquette had again fallen ill, and was much too weak to travel. Yet the picture he has left in his journal of his life during this hard winter is not without its attraction. His two companions had built for him a rude shelter; Parkman says it was a log hut, but it is more likely that it was only a wigwam of skins or bark. Marquette found that two French traders had preceded him, and were stationed about 18 leagues below Chicago, "in a fine place for hunting cattle, deer, and turkeys." Both of the traders were lawbreakers—who else would live such a forsaken life? But like many lawbreakers, they were not without attractive qualities. When they learned of Marquette's illness, one of them, whom Marquette calls simply the surgeon, came fifty miles to bring corn and blueberries—this at a time when the Indians were suffering because it was so cold and there was so much snow that they could not hunt.

The Indians too were very friendly and solicitous for his welfare, and on one occasion were dissuaded with difficulty from moving him bag and baggage to a village six leagues away, that they might keep a better watch over him. The Indians frequently sent gifts of corn, dried meat and pumpkins, and the traders repeated their donations of corn and blueberries. Occasionally, too, Marquette's companions would shoot a deer, or a partridge, and wild turkeys were plentiful.

Throughout the winter, despite his serious illness, Marquette was fired with religious zeal. Mass was said regularly every day, and special feasts were observed from time to time. Marquette made a practical application of his religion late in January, when a deputation of Illinois Indians arrived with numerous presents, in return for which they asked a supply of gun powder. Marquette refused this, explaining that he came to teach them and to restore peace, and that he would not give them powder to begin a new war with their neighbors, the Miamis.

Toward the end of March the weather turned warm, and the ice began to thaw, but so sudden-

ly that it formed a gorge and caused a rapid rise in the river. The camp-site was flooded so quickly that the occupants had barely time to lift their few belongings into the trees and themselves clamber to a little hill. The next day, the gorge dissolved, the waters receded, and the three men prepared to continue toward the villages of the Illinois. The Society has on exhibition a series of photographs taken along this route, also paintings of the Chicago Portage and the site of the city, as they probably appeared at the time. Also on exhibition is a photographic copy of the map used by Marquette in 1673-74; it is interesting that on this map Lake Michigan is called "Lac des Ilinois".

During the eleven-day journey to Kaskaskia, the village of the Illinois, Marquette suffered greatly. But he kept on, preached to the Indians, established his mission, and then feeling his strength ebbing fast, turned his face again toward Mackinac. And now occurred one of those incidents—pathetic, tragic, call it what you will—which words seem inadequate to describe. A crowd of the Illinois accompanied Marquette as a guard of honor for more than thirty leagues, squabbling among themselves now and then for the privilege of caring for a bit of baggage, or performing for him any little service he might require. Dr. Quaife concludes from the evidence that the Indians accompanied him as far as the Chicago Portage, which would have been a natural point for leave-taking.

But Marquette did not live to reach his destination. He died on May 19, 1675, on the lonely shore of Lake Michigan. His two faithful companions buried him, near a small stream a little south of the river which now bears his name. A year later, however, the bones were removed by a party of Christian Ottawas and carried to St. Ignace Mission, where they were interred under the floor of the chapel.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Paper-bound, price 25 cents, postpaid, 27 cents.

The Old Kaskaskia Records. By *Clarence Walworth Alvord.*

The Influence of Chicago upon Abraham Lincoln. By *Dr. William E. Barton.*

Biographical Sketch of Hon. Joseph Duncan. By *E. W. Blatchford.*

Biographical Sketch of Hon. John Peter Altgeld. By *Edward Osgood Brown.*

The Indian as a Diplomatic Factor in the History of the Old Northwest. By *Isaac Joslin Cox.*

Father Pierre François Pinet and His Mission of the Guardian Angel of Chicago. By *Frank R. Grover.*

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Biographical Sketch of Gurdon Saltonstall Hubbard. By *Henry E. Hamilton.*

The Preamble and Boundary Clauses of the Illinois Constitution. By *Herman G. James.*

In Memoriam, John Nelson Jewett.

Chicago Historical Society, 1857-1907. Addresses by *Ezra B. McCagg* and *Franklin H. Head.*

Early Days of Peoria and Chicago. By *David McCullough.*

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CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume II CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1923 No. 3

Announcements

Members of the Chicago Historical Society and their friends are invited to assist in keeping open house in honor of Christmas on the afternoon of Sunday, December 23, from 2 to 6 o'clock. A musical program will be given between 4 and 6 o'clock by Madam Hanna Butler and young people from her studio, and the band of Lower North Side Carol Singers who last year visited the Society in their rounds will contribute a program of ancient Christmas carols. Other soloists who will take part are Lusinn Barakian, Marie Walter, and Marion Harvey. Albin Polasek will give a group of Czecho-Slovakian carols. Mrs. L. Hamilton McCormick and her social committee will be hostesses of the afternoon. Giant hand-illuminated missals and choral books will be exhibited.

The program of carols includes: "Adeste Fideles," "The First Noel," "Good King Wenceslaus," "God Rest You Merry Gentlemen," "We Three Kings of Orient Are," "Sing We Noel" (Old French), "The Wassail Song," "Silent Night."

Refreshments will be served in old-fashioned style before the great open fire place. Christmas greens and a large red candle will extend Christmas cheer from every window of the Society's building at Dearborn and Ontario Streets.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Annual Subscription $1. Single Numbers 10c.

WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, JR. ..... *Editor*

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO
Telephone Dearborn 4020

DOWNTOWN MEMBERSHIP OFFICE
ROOM 1213, 79 W. MONROE ST.
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DECEMBER, 1923

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CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

The sixty-seventh annual meeting of the Society brought together a group of about forty members, who elected the ticket recommended by the nominating committee. Mr. Burley, the retiring president, presided. Mr. Burley having declined to serve another term, was succeeded by Dr. Otto L. Schmidt. Mr. Charles B. Pike was elected first vice-president, and Mr. George W. Dixon second vice-president. The following trustees, whose terms expired, were re-elected for another four-year term: Mrs. George A. Carpenter, Chalkley J. Hambleton, Chauncey Keep, Joy Morton, Edward L. Ryerson, John A. Spoor.

On motion of Mr. Loesch a resolution was adopted, extending to Mr. Burley the thanks of the Society for his "successful, able and arduous labors as president." Mr. Burley has served without a break since 1914, a decade during which the Society has made great progress, not only in expanding the scope of its activities, but also in drawing to it a larger degree of popular support. It is impossible to recount all that has been done; two sets of figures must summarize the story. When Mr. Burley took office in 1914 the Society's membership was 361, made up as follows:

Honorary members	6
Honorary Life members	11
Life members	19
Annual members	221
Corresponding members	115

In 1923, as Mr. Burley retires from office, the membership is 1978, made up as follows:

Honorary members	7
Honorary Life members	11
Governing Life members	12
Sustaining Life members	253
Annual governing	380
Sustaining annual members	225
Corresponding members	110

The Society has received word of the death of Mr. Charles F. Bond, a corresponding member for many years. Mr. Bond and his brother Shadrach are lineal descendants of Shadrach Bond, who held office from 1818 to 1822 as the first governor of the state of Illinois. About ten years ago, when the brothers removed from Illinois to Seattle, they presented to the Society valuable portraits of Shadrach and Achsah Bond.

The celebration of the 250th anniversary of the passage of Joliet and Marquette across the Chicago Portage was a notable occasion. Dr. Frederick F. Shannon, pastor of Central Church, delivered an address in his characteristic eloquent style, and Mr. Henry Purmort Eames played his own composition, setting forth to music the events of Marquette's life. This last required no little technical skill, in adapting early religious and Indian melodies to modern music forms.

On Saturday, December 8th, there was another informal celebration of Marquette and Joliet's passage through the Chicago River, when flowers were strewn from the Michigan Boulevard Bridge into the water, now strangely flowing in the reverse direction from that which they took when the French explorers first found it.

On December 8th, there was held in the Society's building a Conference on the Making of Good Citizens, under the auspices of this Society, The Illinois Society of Colonial Dames and the Chicago Americanization Council. The Women's Auxiliary Board initiated

activity last summer largely with the object of bringing to the attention of Chicagoans the special facilities of the Historical Society in Americanization work. Dr. Schmidt extended the Society's greetings to the gathering, and addresses were given by Miss Jane Addams, on "Our Neighbors"; by Professor James A. James on "History and Real Life"; by Professor Nathaniel Butler on "America's Intention of Democracy." A class in citizenship was led by Miss Frances K. Wetmore. The consensus of members of the Society who were present at the conference was that it was highly stimulating, and that incidentally this Society had in several ways demonstrated how it can help in the work of Americanization. The Society's usefulness in this direction is not yet generally appreciated, and is deserving of greater support from other organizations.

It now appears that there may be some rivalry between the east and the west side of Michigan Boulevard for the honor of being on historic sites. The Kirk Building has long had its Kinzie tablet, but only recently workmen on the new Wrigley Building discovered a board walk, leading to the river bank, which they hope to prove was built by John Kinzie as an approach to the landing place for the skiff which was used by him in crossing to Fort Dearborn.

The Historical Society participated actively in the celebration of the nineteenth anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church, which in 1833 was founded within the walls of Fort Dearborn. The Society loaned an exhibit visualizing Chicago as a frontier post. Mrs. Minna Schmidt loaned five figurines, representing a Pottawattomi woman, Eliza Chappell Porter, Mrs. Kinzie, Madame Beaubien, and Mrs. Gurdon S. Hubbard.

It seems to take a little time for the information to spread that the Society's collections are again open to the public on Sunday afternoons during the winter months. On November 4th there were only 34 visitors, a week later 38; on the 18th there were 85, and on the 26th 101, making a total for the four Sundays of 258.

ACCESSIONS

During the month of November the Society received a total of 95 gifts for the museum and 75 for the library. The more important of these are listed below.

For the Library

From the author, Dr. William E. Barton. Four addresses, three of them on special aspects of Lincoln's career: "The Lincolns in their old Kentucky home"; "The Education of Abraham Lincoln"; "Abraham Lincoln as the American Ideal."

From Mrs. George A. Carpenter. "The Geography of History," by A. LeSage, London, 1799.

From Mr. William J. Chalmers. "Plan of Chicago, prepared under the direction of the Commercial Club, during the years 1906-1908, by D. H. Burnham and E. H. Bennett," Chicago, 1909.

From Mr. Frank R. Chandler. "The Buckingham Family," by Rev. F. W. Chapman, Hartford, Conn., 1872. (This family, which first appeared in New England records in 1637, had its first Chicago representatives in the brothers Clarence and Benjamin.)

From the Chicago Council of Social Agencies. "Social Service Directory, Chicago, 1923." (The Historical Society is included in this roster.)

From Mr. S. S. Date. "Chicago Magazine," volume I, numbers 1-5, Chicago, 1857.

From Mrs. Henrietta McCormick Goodhart. "Hands across the Sea," reminiscences of an Anglo-American marriage, privately printed, 1921.

From Mr. Herman Hagedorn. "The Americanism of Theodore Roosevelt, Selections from his Writings and Speeches," compiled by Herman Hagedorn, Boston, 1923.

From Mr. Adam P. Kastler. License issued to Nicholas Kastler to keep a grocery and sell liquors on North Water Street, between Dearborn and Clark, signed by L. D. Boone, acting mayor, and Henry B. Clarke, clerk, dated Chicago, May 1, 1847.

From Mr. Joy Morton. "Chicago's Highways Old and New," by Milo M. Quaife, with an introduction by Joy Morton, Chicago, 1923.

From Dr. Charles B. Reed. "Decouvertes et Etablissements de Cavalier de la Salle de Rouen, dans l'Amerique du Nord," by Gabriel Gravier, Paris, 1870; and ten other volumes.

From Mrs. Charles H. Requa. Letter of W. H. Wells to Luther Haven concerning the resolutions of the Board of Education to name a "school house in the South District . . . . the Haven School," dated Chicago, April 29, 1861.

From Mr. Smith Stimmel. "An Address of Hon. Smith Stimmel at the Unveiling of a Bust of Abraham Lincoln at Christiania, Norway, July 4th, 1914." Mr. Stimmel was a member of President Lincoln's mounted body-guard, and

was on guard before the Peterson house at the time of his death.

From Mr. Will Sidney Turner. "Kentucky in the War of 1812," by Andrew C. Quisenberry, Kentucky State Historical Society, 1915; also ten Georgia documents, 1802-1839.

From the University of Chicago Press, "War Record and Personal Experiences of Walter Raleigh Robbins, from April 22, 1861 to August 4, 1865", edited by Lilian Rea, privately printed, 1923.

For the Museum

From Mr. George A. Brennan. Halftone portrait of Father Marquette, from a painting by a Canadian artist, thought to be Roos.

From Miss Ethel Bruton. Four "Whitefield views of Chicago in the 'sixties'", including the Illinois and Michigan Central depot, Clark and Wells Street bridge, Rush Street Bridge, and Michigan Avenue and the Illinois Central round house.

From Mr. James L. Gregorie. Directory card of eighteen business firms distributed immediately after the Chicago Fire, showing their west side locations; collected by the donor, who was working for the Cleveland Paper Company at the time.

From Miss Elizabeth Baxter Hodson and Miss Augusta Sabine Reisse. Twelve women's straw hats, being the remainder of the season's stock of millinery of the year 1893, the year in which the donors entered partnership in the millinery business which they still conduct. These hats caused much comment at the recent World's Fair exhibit at Marshall Field & Co.

From Mrs. Esther Perry Hornbaker. Child's dress of Dolly Varden material, worn by the donor's mother, Mrs. Esther Rockefeller Perry when she was five years old. Mrs. Perry was born in 1832 and came to Chicago in 1857.

From Mr. E. H. Jung. Wheeler and Wilson sewing machine bearing patent date of 1851, and saved in the Chicago Fire.

From Mrs. John T. Noyes and Mrs. Fannie High Blodget. A collection of photographs of members and friends of the High family, including John High, Fanny Elizabeth High (Mrs. Blodget), and her sister Elizabeth (Mrs. Noyes), when children; George High; Mrs. John Clarkson (Anna High); George W. Meeker; Minnie Burch (Madam Ribot); and Mrs. Dr. Johnston.

From Mrs. Charles H. Requa. Two carte de visite photographs each of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Haven; also original photograph of Mrs. O'Leary's cottage and her famous cow.

From Fire Chief Arthur R. Seyferlich. Bucket used by the bucket brigade of the Chicago Volunteer Fire Department.

From Mr. Charles I. Sturgis. Commutation ticket between Chicago and Aurora, issued to H. N. Goodrich, May 13, 1851.

From Mr. A. W. Watriss. Photograph and lantern slide of the Washington Elm as it appeared in 1880; usher's badge and souvenir badge of the National Peace Jubilee, Boston, June 17, 1869; various articles from the Thomas Dowse house, Cambridge, Mass., built in 1812, among them two pairs of brass fireplace hooks, pair of brass andirons, bellows and fire set, copper bed warmer, foot warmer, and flax spinning wheel. Mr. Dowse was called the "Literary Leather Dresser" by the favored Harvard students whom he permitted to use his extensive library.

MEMBERSHIP

The following changes in membership have taken place since the publication of the last Bulletin.

NEW MEMBERS

Sustaining Life

Foreman, Harold E.

Annual Governing

Allison, Mrs. Marion A.
Blodget, Mrs. Fannie High
Dennis, Mrs. George J.
Honore, Adrian C.
Noyes, Mrs. John T.
Vilas, Mrs. Ward A.

Sustaining Annual

Beacham, Mrs. Ethel Torrey
Bond, William A.
Bond, Mrs. William A.
Brett, Mrs. Fannie Hart
Brock, Andrew A.
Burton, Mrs. Emma S.
Carr, Mrs. Clyde M.
Cutler, Henry C.
Dato, Edward A.
Falk, Lester L.
Freund, C. C.
Gillette, Mrs. Howard
Gunthorp, Walter J.
Howell, Mrs. Thomas M.
Headburg, Mrs. Albion L.
Jarecki, Hon. E. K.
Krenn, Edwin D.
MacArthur, Mrs. R. A.
Markham, C. H.
Mayers, Mrs. Lawrence H.
McConnell, A. H.
McKay, Charles J.
Miller, Mrs. Charles, Jr.
Mitchell, John J., Jr.
O'Brien, Edward C.
Palmer, Mrs. Susan C.
Spooner, Frank E.
Szymczak, Mene S.
Traylor, Mrs. Melvin A.
Walker, Mrs. Paul
Wehrell, John F.
Wendell, Barrett, Jr.
Wilson, Albert E.

CHANGES

From Sustaining Annual to Sustaining Life

Gary, Fred E.
Robinson, W. L.
Schaffner, Mrs. Joseph

NECROLOGY

Pike, Mrs. Mary Rockwell
Van Vlissingen, Arend

ADVICE TO REPUBLICANS

A letter from Richard Yates to L. U. Reavis.

The following letter, now in the possession of this Society, was written at a time when the political system of the United States was in ferment. Only a few days before had been held the first election in which the Republican party offered a national ticket. Fremont was defeated by a vote of 174 electoral votes to 114, by no means an overwhelming majority, and he polled a popular vote of more than 1,300,000

Here is Yates, the election just over, laying plans for the next one:

Jacksonville, Nov. 29th, 1856.

My dear Sir—

I regretted most seriously that I could not comply with your request in visiting your county again before the election.

The result, however, has been gratifying, and has developed two important results, viz., that the power of Douglas and slavery is forever broken in Illinois—and 2nd, that the Fremont party is this day the most powerful party upon the continent of N. America. What I wish to suggest, however, is this, that a little work now, will operate like a labor saving machine, and save us much labor hereafter. We see that when our principles were understood, as in the north of this state, our majority was perfectly overwhelming, while where they were not understood it was diminutive and lost us the state to Fremont. How can this be obviated? I answer by the press. We, Fremonters, at this place, still keep up our business meetings, and the business we now have on hand is to get up large clubs in every neighborhood to some good Republican paper—we are getting up clubs to the Chicago Dem. Press by Bross and Scripps of Chicago. Can't you adopt such a plan? If your own paper could consistently take open ground on these slavery issues, then you could get up clubs to it—but if you feel that you cannot do this and sustain your paper, then would it not be best to get up clubs for some such paper as I have mentioned, and while doing so you might also have the circulation to your own paper increased, that is get subscribers to it at the same time. Let every voter, as near as possible, have a good weekly Republican paper for himself and neighbors, and the result will be told in the undisputed ascendancy of our principles and party.

Should be glad ro hear from you often.

If you will send me the amount of my subscription to the Illinoisan I will forward you the money.

I have the honor to be

Your Obt. Svt.
Richd. Yates.

[To L. U. Reavis]

The author of this letter, of course, is Illinois' famous Civil War governor. He was born at Warsaw, Kentucky, in 1818, being thus only nine years Lincoln's junior. At the age of thirteen he removed with his family to Springfield, where he later practiced law after his graduation in 1838 from Illinois College at Jacksonville. Like most lawyers of that day, he took an active hand in politics, became a Whig leader, served in the legislature and then two terms in the national House of Representatives. He was one of the best known of the men who organized the Republican party, and was elected on that party's ticket in 1860 as governor of Illinois. His activity in this office made him conspicuous, with Morton of Indiana, Dix of New York, and Buckingham of Connecticut, as one of the great war governors. In state affairs he had to contend with and control the strong pro-South sentiment in Illinois. After the war he served one term in the United States Senate, where he was prominent in framing reconstruction legislation. His death occurred in 1873.

Chicago Highways, Old and New

Henry Thomas Buckle, in the General Introduction to the "History of Civilization in England", lays down the proposition that oral tradition is the earliest and simplest, and also the best, method by which a people can perpetuate its history. But in the course of time, he argues, society advances, and among other changes there is one in particular of the greatest importance: the introduction of the art of writing, which before many generations are passed, must effect a complete alteration in the character of the national traditions. He then begins to detail the manner in which this change takes place:

"The first, and perhaps the most obvious consideration, is, that the introduction of the art of writing gives permanence to the national knowledge, and thus lessens the utility of that oral information, in which all the acquirements of an unlettered people must be contained. Hence, it is, that as a country advances, the influence of tradition diminishes, and traditions themselves become less trustworthy. Besides this, the preservers of these traditions lose, in this stage of society, much of their former reputation. Among a perfectly unlettered people, the singers of ballads are the sole depositaries of those historical facts on which the fame, and

often the property, of their chieftains principally depend. But when this same nation becomes acquainted with the art of writing it grows unwilling to trust these matters to the memory of itinerant singers, and avails itself of its new art to preserve them in a fixed and material form. As soon as this is effected, the importance of those who repeat the national traditions is sensibly diminished. They gradually sink into an inferior class, which, having lost its old reputation, no longer consists of those superior men to whose abilities it owed its former fame. Thus we see, that although without letters there can be no knowledge of much importance, it is nevertheless true that their introduction is injurious to historical traditions in two distinct ways: first by weakening the traditions, and secondly by weakening the class of men whose occupation it is to preserve them."

If Buckle had been writing of pioneer days in the Middle West, instead of ancient Greeks and Norsemen, he could have supported his argument by numerous examples. For it is certainly true that we of today are dependent on the written or printed word for our knowledge of the past. From the earliest days of settlement in America there were ballads and legends which had at least a temporary currency. Many of them have come down to our own day in some form, but on the whole, as the frontier of civilization has advanced and finally disappeared across the Pacific, oral tradition has succumbed to the written word. Perhaps Buckle would grumble that Chicago today has no ballad singers wandering the streets to recount the travels of the early explorers, or the business deals of John Kinzie, or the horrors of the Fort Dearborn massacre.

Perhaps he would grumble. But then he might happen upon some book which would give him a vivid moving picture of the past, a picture which would seem to unroll to form a giant panorama before which the characters would march in review. Buckle might well say he had found such a book in Dr. Quaife's latest contribution to Chicago and Illinois history. For Dr. Quaife has succeeded, where many other historians of Chicago have failed, in making a readable, entertaining book, at the same time that he has presented a faithful record of the past.

In a brief foreword Mr. Joy Morton calls attention to Dr. Quaife's choice of the "critical period" of Chicago's history as his subject. This period, according to Mr. Morton, extends from the incorporation of Chicago in 1837 to the coming of the railroad in 1852. During those years there was little reason to hope that Chicago would become a great city. The three thousand citizens of this prairie village, surrounded by miles and miles of low, marshy land, hoped only that the construction of a canal between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan would some day make them a big town.

Yet even without the canal, and in spite of certain obvious disadvantages of location, Chicago grew steadily. The port records of the time, meagre though they are, show that the export and import trade grew with fair regularity, and was always greater than the actual needs of the town. Almost from the first Chicago, in spite of poor roads and bad transportation, did business with the hinterland, and Chicago was, nearly a century ago, the central market for the surrounding territory. Taking transportation as the key to the city's development, Dr. Quaife has pictured "the life, the travelers, and transportation methods before the coming of the canal and the railroads."

In a recent BULLETIN was a brief article on the Chicago Portage, pointing out that Chicago owes its existence to its strategic location on one of the important interior water routes of North America. The Chicago Portage was one of the "five keys of the continent." From the moment the American government took over the Northwest, it seems to have realized the strategic position of this water highway. When General Anthony Wayne in 1794 broke the power of the Indians in this region, a part of the price they paid for their defeat was the grant to the Americans of the free use of this highway, and the cession of reservations at Chicago, Peoria, and the mouth of the Illinois on which forts might be erected to safeguard it.

The construction of Fort Dearborn in 1803 was the first step toward this end. In the same year the purchase of Louisiana from France gave the Illinois River route added importance. Down this route in the spring of 1805 came Colonel Kingsbury with a company of troops from Mackinac, to build Fort Bellefontaine opposite the mouth of the Illinois River. Fort Dearborn thus became merely a link in the chain of frontier forts between Mackinac and the Gulf of Mexico.

Chicago's corporate existence is directly due to the Illinois-Michigan canal project, yet it is

true that at first nobody at Chicago was the least interested in it. On the contrary, the canal was seen as a part of a national internal communication system, designed largely with a view to avoiding some of the disasters on land in the War of 1812. But before anything was done about the canal, Illinois was admitted to statehood in 1818, and "contrary to the evident design of the framers of the Ordinance of 1787 its northern boundary had been advanced from the 'southerly bend' of Lake Michigan to the line of 42° 30′, with the avowed purpose of giving the new state a northward trend through the possession of a commercial outlet on Lake Michigan."

Of early days in Chicago Dr. Quaife narrates numerous amusing or significant happenings. The first survey or town plat was completed on August 4, 1830, the date which may be taken as the earliest definite date in the city's corporate history. The public land sale in the following month, developed little enthusiasm. An average price of $35 was paid for 126 lots, and $1.25 an acre was enough to buy two eighty-acre tracts just outside the town plat. Dr. Quaife in this connection retells a delightful story about the Kinzie family.

"A few months after the land sale of 1830, roused by such developments as had already taken place, Robert Kinzie journeyed to the land office at Palestine and there entered, on behalf of the Kinzie family, the fractional quarter section lying north of the river and east of State Street which included the old Kinzie home. The tract, lying in the angle formed by the river and the lake, comprised but 102 acres instead of the full quarter section which a claimant was entitled to enter. Kinzie, who might have entered 58 additional acres elsewhere, returned home without troubling himself to do so. His mother, on learning of this, urged him to claim the cornfield at the forks of the river. Although Kinzie was a business man, his response to her argument was a hearty laugh. 'Hear mother,' he said, 'we have just got 102 acres—more than we should ever want, or know what to do with, and now she would have me go and claim 58 acres more!' "

The pendulum swung far in the opposite direction within a few years. There was, for example, Arthur Bronson, who first visited Chicago in 1833. In the autumn of 1834 he bought for $20,000 a tract of land which he sold in the following spring for $100,000. And his friend, Charles Butler, to whom he sold it, subdivided it and offered it for sale within a month, realizing the entire purchase price from one-third of the lots. In four years Chicago jumped from a village of about 150 to 4170. One of the first official acts of the village fathers was to establish a free ferry across the river at Dearborn Street. The first financial obligation was incurred in October, 1834, when the sum of $60 was borrowed to drain and otherwise improve State Street. After four years of quick growth the village stood almost still, but after 1840 it grew by big jumps to 93,000 in 1857, which ends the period reviewed by Dr. Quaife.

To each of the great roads leading into or out of Chicago Dr. Quaife devotes a chapter: Chicago Road or Detroit-Chicago Road, the Vincennes Trace, the road to Ottawa and the southwest, the Galena Road, and the Green Bay Road. Each of these roads has a history. Travel over each of these roads had its attractions and its disadvantages, which Dr. Quaife sets forth in detail. Even in the Chicago, the coming metropolis, the traveler had to watch his step, as the following advertisement in the "Chicago American" of September, 1841, shows:

Caution to Travelers

"Travellers desiring to go west from Chicago by stage to Peru, and thence to Peoria by the mail boat, are cautioned against the deceit used at the 'Tremont House', in Chicago, by the agent of a line running to Peoria, by Dixon's Ferry."

The advertiser, who signs himself W. S. Brown of New York, then narrates at length his troubles, how he wanted to go by one route and was almost deceived into going another way because the agent and the "clerk or bar keeper of the Tremont House" led him to believe that theirs was the only way. Some indication of Mr. Brown's character is given by the note which follows the recital of his troubles:

"Advertiser and Free Press, at Detroit, Buffalo Advertiser and Galena Gazette are requested to publish the above 3 weeks and send a moderate bill to this office."

Complaints such as Brown's were probably both frequent and justified. Other travelers worried about other details. William Cullen Bryant in 1846 traveled by stage coach from Chicago to Ottawa. He was an experienced traveler, but he "lacked the courage to encounter a second time the hazards of the stage ride,"

and for the return journey he hired a private conveyance. The coach itself seemed to him the most absurd kind of carriage that could be devised for the Illinois roads. It was set high in the air on springs, apparently so that it might the more easily overturn. He says that this catastrophe was narrowly averted no fewer than a dozen times in the eighty-five mile journey. And once it was not averted. Once, in fording a stream, the coach came too close to a line of stones which had been the foundation of a bridge, with the result that the wheels on one side rose on the stone and on the other side sank into mud. Over the coach went, the outside passengers pitching head first into the water. Then Dr. Quaife quotes Bryant's own words:

"A farm wagon passing at the moment forded the canal without the least difficulty, and taking the female passengers, conveyed them to the next farmhouse, almost a mile distant. We got out the baggage, which was completely soaked with water, set up the carriage on its wheels, in doing which we had to stand waist high in the mud and water, and reached the hospitable farmhouse about half past nine o'clock. Its owner was an emigrant from Kinderhook on the Hudson, who claimed to be a Dutchman and a Christian, and I have no reason to doubt that he was either. His kind family made us free of their house, and we passed the night in drying ourselves and getting our baggage ready to proceed the next day."

The second night, after a day of travel over "a specially rough road", Bryant spent in an inn on the banks of a river, "listening to the mosquitos." After that trip he took pains to warn all intending travelers against the "glozing tongue" of the agent.

The book is full of quotable matter, but it is far from being a mere collection of anecdotes. Anecdotes of travel liven the narrative, and give the reader an intimate touch with the life of the times. The pleasures of traveling, the sheer fun and excitement, often alternated with the dangers and sorrows. Sometimes the dangers were more fancied than real. There was one traveler in 1840 who with his daughter had occasion to spend a night at a small village near Springfield. During the night the father roused his daughter, saying: "Get up as quick as you can and dress yourself. There are very strange noises, and something strange is going on downstairs. Take this bowie knife and defend yourself, if necessary. I have my sword cane, and we will do the best we can."

Strange noises continued throughout the night, and the two travelers kept watch in terror. With daylight came knowledge. The head of the household, an old man, had died during the night, and the strange sounds were caused by the grief of the family and by neighbors coming to prepare for the funeral.

One of the valuable features of the book is the appendix, which is a guide to the chief points of historical interest within a day's journey of Chicago. These pages will be particularly valuable for automobilists who can now tour in comfort the very roads whose history Dr. Quaife has set forth.

Typographically the volume is pleasing. The type matter is set off by adequate margins of white, a detail which is overlooked by many makers of books. About thirty illustrations and maps add greatly to the interest. These include reproductions of photographs, of illustrations from early books, of newspaper advertisements and railway posters. Take it all in all, the book deserves a place in any library of Illinois and Chicago history, and it should be read with interest as well by the general reader as by the enthusiast on local history.

PAMPHLETS

Paper-bound, price 25 cents, postpaid, 27 cents.

The Old Kaskaskia Records. By *Clarence Walworth Alvord.*

The Influence of Chicago upon Abraham Lincoln. By *Dr. William E. Barton.*

Biographical Sketch of Hon. Joseph Duncan. By *E. W. Blatchford.*

Biographical Sketch of Hon. John Peter Altgeld. By *Edward Osgood Brown.*

The Indian as a Diplomatic Factor in the History of the Old Northwest. By *Isaac Joslin Cox.*

Father Pierre Francois Pinet and His Mission of the Guardian Angel of Chicago. By *Frank R. Grover.*

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The Preamble and Boundary Clauses of the Illinois Constitution. By *Herman G. James.*

In Memoriam, John Nelson Jewett.

Early Days of Peoria and Chicago. By *David McCullough.*

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CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume II CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1924 No. 4

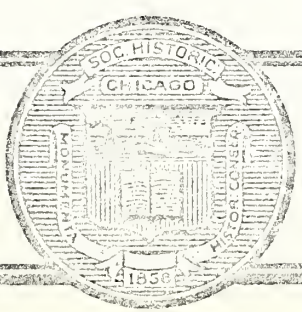
Announcements

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 10, AT 4:00 O'CLOCK.

The annual memorial address on Abraham Lincoln will be given by Mr. Addison G. Procter, the youngest delegate to the Republican Convention of 1860, and believed to be the sole survivor of the men who nominated Lincoln. Mr. Procter is a delightful speaker and should be greeted by a large audience, particularly as this will probably be the Society's last opportunity to hear from the lips of a man who was there the inside story of Lincoln's nomination. It is expected, however, that Mr. Procter will not restrict himself to the convention of 1860, but will discuss other aspects of Lincoln's career.

SPECIAL MEETING OF GOVERNING MEMBERS.

Later in February, on a date to be announced, the Governing Members of the Chicago Historical Society are requested to attend a meeting called to make certain changes in the Society's constitution. At this meeting Professor James Westfall Thompson will speak about Napoleon and the Louisiana Purchase, and the death mask of Napoleon donated by Mr. Joy Morton will be formally presented to the Society.



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WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, JR. ..... *Editor*

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CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

In spite of the fact that the December BULLETIN was delayed in the Christmas rush of mail, and did not reach many of the members until too late, the Christmas celebration on December 23 brought 211 guests to the Society's building. Guests came from the Three Arts Club, the Salvation Army Board Home, the Eleanor Clubs, and various settlements. Balsam greens, red candles, and a roaring wood fire provided an appropriate setting, and the Christmas carols were thoroughly enjoyed by every one.

A few weeks ago Superintendent Mortenson of the Chicago Public Schools voiced the special need of cultivating reverence for American ideals among the older high school students. In considering methods of reaching this end, Mr. Mortenson grasped at the idea of having the children hear Mr. Procter tell his recollections of Lincoln. Through the generosity of members of the Society it has been arranged that Mr. Procter will speak at three of the high schools early in February. Mr. Procter's talk will be a genuine treat for the children, and incidentally will serve the useful purpose of maintaining friendly relations between this Society and the city school authorities.

Mr. Procter was born in 1838 at Gloucester, Massachusetts. At the age of nineteen, he left his home town, where his father was a prosperous owner of a fishing fleet, and started alone for Kansas. He had just graduated from high school, and did not know a soul west of Boston, but he was filled with enthusiasm and inspired by the cry of "Free homes for free men." His first job was at Lawrence, where he worked in the shop of Mayor Blood. After working at Lawrence for about six months, Procter was sent to Emporia, to take charge of a branch store, which he later purchased. Emporia at that time was the destination of most of the immigrants into southwestern Kansas, and from Emporia they scattered in all directions. Among these people Mr. Procter acquired prominence for several reasons, one of which was that he had the only fire-proof safe in the section and thereby naturally became a sort of banker and custodian of valuables. Business gave him a wide acquaintance among the settlers. In April, 1860, when the Republican territorial convention to select delegates for the national convention met at Lawrence, the delegates from southwestern Kansas, without any solicitation on his part, were a unit in urging that Procter be sent to Chicago as a delegate to the national convention. Procter was just twenty-one, the youngest of the delegates. During the Civil War he rendered valuable service as a special commissioner to the Indian Territory, where it was his task to keep the tribes from joining the Confederacy. After the war Mr. Procter was active in business until his retirement in 1889. Since that date he has been an honored citizen of St. Joseph, Michigan. Several years ago he delivered before this Society an address on "Lincoln and the Convention of 1860," which is now available in pamphlet form, as one of the Society's publications.

It is regrettable that a serious typographical error in the December number of the BULLETIN destroyed the main point of the brief appreciation of Mr. Burley's services as president of the Society. When Mr. Burley took office in 1914, the Society had 221 Sustaining Annual members; when he retired in 1923, it had 1225, not 225 as the BULLETIN had it.

The Conference on the Making of Good Citizens

Ten years from now, historians, educators, social workers, all those who are interested in the making of good citizens, will probably look back to December 8, 1923, as marking the beginning of a new era, for on that date was held the first general conference of representatives of the agencies and organizations in Chicago which are working in that field. For lack of a better term the word Americanization has come to stand for this work, but in reality the task is greater than the word indicates, for it is not only to make good Americans out of the foreign-born who throng to our city but it is to make good citizens out of those, both foreign and native born, who are already here.

The morning session of the Conference was called to order by Mrs. George A. Carpenter, chairman of the Women's Auxiliary Board, Chicago Historical Society. Mrs. Carpenter and Miss McIlvaine officially represented this Society at the conference. After Mrs. Carpenter's speech in greeting, Mrs. Paul Blatchford, also a member of the Women's Auxiliary Board, but on this occasion officially representing the Illinois Society of the Colonial Dames of America, acted as permanent chairman of the conference. The morning session was devoted to reports from the various organizations represented. The first report was from Mr. Henry Conkey, of the Chicago Americanization Council, and also chairman of the Americanization committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce. Mr. Conkey called attention to the need for a central body which would co-ordinate the activities of the various agencies in Americanization work. The Americanization Council, he said, was set up to serve in the capacity of a clearing house for all the various groups doing Americanization work, and for the purpose of promoting and stimulating it, but not actually to perform it. The Council is composed of forty-nine member agencies, each of which is entitled to two representatives on the council. These agencies divide themselves as to character of work and function roughly into the following groups: (1) governmental or business; (2) religious activities; (3) social settlements and similar community service agencies; (4) foreign language association; (5) industrial and trade agencies; (6) patriotic societies. The Americanization Council has its headquarters with the Council of Social Agencies, at 308 North Michigan Avenue, and its board of directors will be very glad to serve its member agencies, and endeavor in so far as possible, to keep the people advised of the work to be done, to the end that duplications may be avoided and efficiency promoted.

Following Mr. Conkey came the report of Mrs. Holmes Forsythe, representing the Illinois Society of Colonial Dames. Mrs. Forsythe spoke briefly, pointing out the pioneer character of the work done by that body.

She referred particularly to the "Civic Primer", called by Professor Nathaniel Butler "the best statement in print of the fundamentals of our civic traditions and ideals"; to the charts on American government and history; to Miss Wetmore's work even before she became connected with the Board of Education; and to the citizenship classes at Northwestern University Settlement; all activities in which the Colonial Dames are vitally interested.

In a future BULLETIN it is hoped to find space for a summary of some other reports presented. Among the speakers were Mrs. William L. Pattison, for the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mr. Graham Taylor, for the Chicago Council of Social Agencies; Mr. Abraham Bowers for the Young Men's Christian Association; Miss Emma White for the Parent Teachers' Association; Mr. William A. Bond, for the Chicago Association of Commerce; Mr. Morgan Hogge, representing Superintendent Mortenson; Mrs. W. L. Hefferan, for the Board of Education; Mrs. Alfred C. Taylor, for the Chicago Women's Club; Mrs. Edward B. Gudeman, for the Women's City Club; Mrs. Joseph Mayer, for the Chicago Women's Aid; Miss Marian Schibsby, for the Immigrants Protective League; Mr. Schotfeldt, chief naturalization examiner, for the Department of Labor; Major General Harry C. Hale, for the U. S. Army; Miss Guthrie, for the Young Women's Christian Association; and Miss McIlvaine and Miss Ward for the Chicago Historical Society.

Miss McIlvaine's report, of special interest to members of the Society follows:

"Historical societies used to be storage houses; they are becoming storage batteries. The ultimate object of every American historical society, whether it knows it or not, is the making of better Americans. The means to this end are the cultivation of love of country through intimate acquaintance with the steps and stages of civilization peculiar to that country. By visibly

demonstrating the continuity, the perpetuity of those things which are worthy, life is dignified, enriched, "happified", and the sense of responsibility for the maintenance of these things is developed. Then we have a good citizen.

Founded in 1856, by the men who in 1857 incorporated the infant city, this Society recruited its first membership from that group of patriots who were then holding up the hands of Abraham Lincoln. It is the pride of this Society today that the children and grandchildren of those men and women are still "carrying on" their work.

It is for the members of such a conference as we are holding today to decide just how the functions of this Society may best serve Americanization interests. Therefore, please consider the following list of activities this Society has to offer.

1. A library of American history, with expert assistants, open free to the public.

2. Observance of patriotic anniversaries.

3. Lectures on American history.

4. Dissemination of historical information through books, pamphlets, and bulletins.

5. Lantern lectures on Chicago history for children, and story hours with American patriots.

6. Open door Sundays.

7. Talks before working girls' societies, women's clubs, boy and girl scouts.

8. A museum illustrating almost every phase of American history, furnishing guides for classes from the schools.

9. Special exhibitions of mementos of American heroes on patriotic holidays.

10. The visualization of Chicago history, adapted to the school curriculum.

11. The marking of historical sites.

The generosity of a group of Chicago citizens, and especially the personal labor and sacrifice of the trustees and the Women's Board during the three years just closed, has added to its museum the great Gunther collection of Americana at a cost of $150,000. If its building would permit, it would now be possible to visualize the development of American civilization from the time of Columbus to the present, the advance of the frontier from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The great characters of history become human beings when a boy can take in his hand the pocket compass of Washington or the jack-knife of Abraham Lincoln. The great chain that spanned the Hudson at West Point and the pass that Benedict Arnold gave Major Andre make vivid and vital half-forgotten pages of history.

Standing in a little room upstairs, surrounded by a quaint bed covered by a flag of stars, a plain bureau, and chairs of a by-gone era, the entire furnishings from that house opposite Ford's Theatre, where on that night in April, 1865, Abraham Lincoln breathed his last, the most care-free American and most down-hearted foreigner receives a baptism of patriotism.

Again, when we stand before the 1300 photographs of Chicago boys who gave their lives in the World War, and the philistine and the bolshevist find the faces of their sons looking from the same frame, and that frame flanked on either side by the faces of Washington, Hale, Lafayette, and Grant, philistinism and bolshevism give way to a better Americanism.

The pioneer's log cabin on the next floor has perhaps greater charms for the newly-arrived foreigner than anything else in the building, for there he finds half-made farm implements and household utensils that speak the universal language of home and fireside, a language that makes all the world akin.

Now that the farthest frontiers of the world have been reached, and the railroad and aeroplane have banished the pony express and the covered wagon, it remains for the historical museum to preserve these traditions that typify the pioneer spirit, the American spirit, that will always be in the frontiers of thought.

The Chicago Historical Society has tested somewhat its potentiality to aid Americanization, but it requires a closer co-ordination of its facilities with the schools and the bodies dedicated to the task of making better Americans.

There is not a one-hundredth part of the classes in Chicago that might come to this building that do come. Year after year there are classes from the same schools that have come the year before, and always they have a teacher that had a father in the Civil War, or something that linked them to the historic past. Please go about the building all that you will between now and the afternoon session, and see if we have adequately transcribed something of the spirit of American history."

Father Allouez

Marquette's successor at the mission to the Illinois was Father Claude Jean Allouez, who is described in a document of 1661, now in the possession of the Chicago Historical Society, as "Claude Allouez of the Company of Jesus, Superior of the residence of Three Rivers, and Seigneur in the name of the said company". At that time Allouez was in his forty-first year, and was obviously a person of consequence. Three Rivers, one of the first French outposts in Canada, was the center of a large Jesuit mission to the Indians. The site of the town had long been a favorite gathering place for the Indians on their travels to and from their winter hunts. When the French began to barter with the Indians for furs, Three Rivers became a natural trading center, and for this reason the Jesuits promptly established a mission there. It was the duty of the missionary stationed at Three Rivers to be present at the spring and autumn meetings between the traders and the Indians, and often he would return with some band of the latter to spend months in the wilderness. It was at this mission at Three Rivers that Marquette spent two years of apprenticeship.

But before Marquette arrived at Three Rivers, Father Allouez was ordered to the shores of Lake Superior. Near the extreme southwest corner of that lake is a deep notch in the shore line, known from the earliest times as Chequamegon Bay. It is one of the beauty spots of the Great Lakes. The western shores are steep cliffs of brown sandstone, crowned with dark pine. On the north a group of rocky wooded islands forms a windbreak, and on the east is a narrow spit of sand and gravel, about six miles long, forming a natural breakwater, separating the bay from the outer lake. To the shores of Chequamegon numerous Indian tribes came, sometimes for fish, sometimes because the bay seemed to offer a refuge from hostile tribes.

So far as is known the first white men to visit the bay were Radisson and Groseilliers, two French fur traders who pushed on to this region as early as 1659. They built a log hut on the mainland, probably between the towns of Ashland and Washburn, and made it their base in trading operations which carried them even to Lake Assiniboine. Six years later, in October, 1665, Father Allouez arrived at Chequamegon to found his mission. The long sandy breakwater led him to name his mission and the locality the Point of the Holy Spirit (La Pointe du Saint Esprit). In common usage this was shortened to La Pointe, a name which recurs again and again in the Jesuit Relations.

When Allouez arrived at La Pointe, he found there a motley assemblage. There were, of the Wisconsin Indians, Ojibwas, Pottawattomies, Kickapoos, Sacs and Foxes. There were Hurons and Ottawas, who had fled from their Iroquois tormentors. And there were also Miamis and Illinois, who seem to have come to trade. Directly on the shores of the bay were only five villages, but within range of the mission were at least fifty villages, with perhaps fifteen hundred Indians. Among all of these the Jesuit missionaries were expected to labor.

Father Allouez at once attracted large congregations of Indians—probably they came out of curiosity to hear this man in the strange black gown, for he actually converted only a small band of followers. During four heart-breaking years he labored among them, varying the deadly monotony of his work by an occasional canoe trip to Quebec—a jog of a thousand miles—to make his reports to the superior-general.

Yet Father Allouez' work was not entirely in vain, as he sometimes thought. Marquette, who succeeded him in 1669, records that one clan of the Ottawas had in a formal council promised Father Allouez to receive the gospel, and the Illinois, though they were sun worshippers, he thought were well inclined towards Christianity because of the influence which Father Allouez exercised over those of the tribe who had visited La Pointe. Of the Hurons Marquette writes:

"The Hurons, to the number of four or five hundred souls, almost all baptized, still preserve a little Christianity. Some of the chief men, assembled in a council, were very glad to see me at first; but when I informed them that I did not yet know their language perfectly, and that no other father was coming to the place,—both because they had all gone to the Iroquois; and because Father Allouez, who understood them thoroughly, had been unwilling to return to them for this winter, because they did not take enough interest in prayer,—they acknowledged that they were well deserving of this punishment."

Marquette remained at La Pointe less than two years, for in the spring of 1671, the hostility of the Sioux Indians compelled the withdrawal of the Ottawas and the Hurons from La Pointe and the abandonment of the mission. In the meantime Father Allouez had been ordered into a new field, to preach the faith to the Pottawattomies, Menominees, Winnebagoes and other

tribes west of Lake Michigan, and had been designated grand vicar for "all the countries situated toward the north and west". He spent the summer of 1669 at Sault Ste. Marie before starting for his new field. Early in November, in company with two canoe-loads of Pottawattomies, he left the Sault for Green Bay. "The Pottawattomies," he writes, "wished to conduct me to their country; not that they wished to receive instruction there, having no disposition for the Faith, but that I might curb some Frenchmen, who being among them for the purpose of trading, were threatening and maltreating them." All of which is certainly a refreshing confession from a missionary about to set forth for the field.

The exact spot on which Father Allouez established his mission at Green Bay can not be fixed authoritatively. The historian Thwaites says that it is fair to assume that "his landfall was at the mouth of Oconto River, which empties into Green Bay from the west, about midway between the Menominee and the Fox. Here apparently, dwelt the six French fur-traders who had ill-treated the Indians, and needed the repressing influence of the priest. In one of the cabins of this temporary trading post, the missionary and his companions made their home through the winter of 1669-70, and from here visited neighboring tribes along the shore of the bay."

About the middle of April, as soon as navigation was open, Allouez and his two lay companions* paddled up the bay and up "the river of the Puans, which we have named for Saint Francis". In his report Father Allouez mentions clouds of wild fowl which hovered above the rice-marshes at the head of the bay. Paddling on, past the village of the Sacs at the rapids of De Pere, the missionary ascended the Wolf and upper Fox while preaching to Foxes, Miamis, Mascoutens, and occasional wandering bands of Illinois. On his return trip he visited the Winnebagoes and Menominees, and then in May he headed again for the Sault, while his charges scattered for the summer hunting and fishing.

*Note:

On their travels the Jesuit missionaries were often accompanied by laymen, who gave their services; these companions were called "donnes" (given men). They did much of the hard labor. They helped to paddle, carried loads over the portages or on long trails, and sometimes were really needed merely as a bodyguard. They hunted and fished, and occasionally, when they stayed sufficiently long at one place, they planted a bit of wheat or tended a few vegetables. Frequently the donne was a skilled workman, an armorer perhaps, who could make weapons or repair utensils, and more than one was a physician who doctored white and Indian impartially. A donne, in short, was both a companion and a man of all work.

In September Father Allouez returned, accompanied by Father Dablon, the superior of the Ottawa mission. The two priests held council with the Indians who lived on the shores of Green Bay and at De Pere Rapids. At the latter settlement were several traders, who had acted badly towards the Indians and were now in their turn being subjected to "unbearable insolence and indignity." Thence the two priests paddled up the Fox River to the village of the Mascoutens, and then returned to Green Bay. Father Dablon pushed on to the Sault, but Allouez spent the winter with the Indians. Writing of these tribes, Father Dablon reports that they "all acknowledge various sorts of divinities, to whom they offer frequent sacrifices. These people have gods, as had the pagans of old,—having them in the skies, in the air, on the earth, in the woods, in the water, and even in hell. . . . Some of them, who are regarded as intelligent among their fellows, hold the belief that besides the sun and thunder,—which they recognize as the gods of the sky and of the air,—each species of animals, fishes, and birds, has a special genius who cares for it, watches over its safety, and protects it from the harm that might befall it."

In the Relation for the next year, 1671, there is an account of Father Allouez' visit to the Foxes, southwest of Green Bay: he "counted himself happy to expose his life to evident danger in order to bear the gospel to those poor barbarians, as he has done to all other peoples of those regions." He traveled overland, "in six days twenty-four leagues over snow and ice, in the severest part of the winter", and some of his companions almost perished from cold. Reaching the Fox village, "he went from cabin to cabin, cheering some with the hope of paradise, and frightening others with the fear of hell." At first the Indians jeered and mocked, but in time they listened with attention, if not with affection, and even promised to build a chapel, to be ready on his next visit to them.

After another busy summer at the Sault, Father Allouez returned to Green Bay, and some time during the winter of 1671-72 succeeded in completing the chapel of St. Francis Xavier in the midst of the Indian village on the east side of De Pere rapids. Here Father Louis Andre, who had accompanied Allouez from the Sault, remained in charge, while the latter resumed "his apostolic wanderings among the savage tribes of the Wisconsin interior." For four years more, however, Green Bay remained his head-

quarters. Then he was transferred to the Illinois mission as successor to Marquette, who had just died.

In October, 1676, with two companions, he set forth in a canoe for the Illinois country. Winter set in early, and they were compelled to spend several months with the Pottawattomies. In February, however, Allouez determined to push on, in a manner, as he says, "very extraordinary"; for instead of putting the canoe into the water, they put it on the ice, over which a sail and a favoring wind "made it go as on the water." But progress was slow, and it was April before they entered the river which they knew led to the Illinois. As they entered the river they were met by a band of eighty Indians, who had come from their village to meet the missionary. Allouez himself tells the story of his reception:

"The captain came about thirty steps to meet me, carrying in one hand a firebrand and in the other a calumet adorned with feathers. Approaching me, he placed it in my mouth and himself lighted the tobacco, which obliged me to make a pretense of smoking it. Then he made me come into his cabin, and having given me the place of honor, he spoke to me as follows:

"'My father, have pity on me; suffer me to return with thee, to bear thee company and take thee into my village. The meeting I have had today with thee will prove fatal to me if I do not use it to my advantage. Thou bearest to us the gospel and the prayer. If I lose the opportunity of listening to thee, I shall be punished by the loss of my nephews, whom thou seest in so great number; without doubt they will be defeated by our enemies. Let us embark, then, in company, that I may profit by thy coming into our land.'"

Allouez labored among the Illinois for several seasons with great success, but he fades out of the picture about the time that La Salle, who was considered hostile to the Jesuits, began his vast enterprise in the Mississippi valley. The last years of his life Father Allouez spent among the Miamis on the St. Joseph River. Gossiping Father Hennepin, full of news but not always trustworthy, gives a side light on these last years:

"Father Allouez lives now in a village of the Miamis, Mascoutens and Ochiakenens, who have quitted their own nation and ancient habitations to confederate themselves with the Iroquois against the Illinois; and for that purpose they sent last summer an embassy into the country of the Iroquois, with a letter of Father Allouez. The end of that embassy was, as I have said, to oblige them to unite with them against the Illinois; and they were negotiating the alliance when I arrived at the village of the Senecas; and upon notice thereof, a woman was sent to tell them to run away, for fear the Iroquois should kill them. They had however no design to do them any harm, as it appeared afterwards; for the Iroquois having overtaken the said ambassadors they were kindly used; but they entered upon no business, as long as I continued there. I met with one of the said ambassadors since that time in their own country, who told me such horrid things that I can not entirely believe them; and I rather suspect the Miamis to be the contrivers thereof. However, Father Allouez had no sooner intelligence that I was arrived at the village of the Illinois, than that they sent one Monso [Mouso], one of their chiefs, with four large kettles, twelve axes, and twenty knives, to persuade the Illinois that I was brother of the Iroquois, that my breath smelled like theirs, that I eat serpents, that I was sent to betray them, and attack them one way, while the Iroquois should attack them by another; that I was hated by all the blackgowns, who forsook me because I designed to destroy the Miamis, having taken two of them prisoners; and lastly, that I understood physic enough to poison the whole world. Their suggestions were so ridiculous and so false, that I had no great difficulty to convince the Illinois of the malice of my enemies; and Monso was in great danger of losing his life for his pains. They told him he had an Iroquois serpent under his tongue, meaning his baseness and malice; that his comrades who had been ambassadors into their country had brought that venom, and breathed in the malice of the Iroquois in smoking their calumet. I was obliged to intercede for him, for else they would have murdered him.

"'Tis certain, that their design is to engage Count Frontenac into a war with the Iroquois; and having tried in vain several ways to succeed they think there is no better than to persuade the nation of the Miamis, who are our confederates, to settle themselves near the Illinois, and make an alliance with them, insomuch that the Iroquois cannot attack one nation without breaking with the other, and thereby oblige your lordship [i.e. Count Frontenac] either to forsake our allies, or declare war ourselves against the Iroquois. This is not a rash and groundless judgment; for these Miamis, with whom Father Allouez lives, have killed several

Iroquois this winter; and having cut the fingers of another, they sent him back to tell their nation that the Miamis are joined with the Illinois against them. Perhaps that perfidiousness obliges Father Allouez to quit them next spring, as I understand he designs to do."

On another page, however, Father Hennepin seems to have a higher opinion of the Miamis, though he is, to be sure, speaking of a particular village near Green Bay, when he says: "They are accounted valiant men amongst their neighbors; but are so cunning, that they seldom return from their warlike expeditions without booty. They are apt to learn anything, for they love to hear the European's talk; and Father Allouez told me, that they had such a violent desire to be instructed, that they often disturbed his rest to ask him questions about what he had told them the day before. The Maseoutens and Kickapoos are more clownish; and there is as much difference between the Miamis and them as between our boors and citizens."

This characterization of the Miamis is probably near the truth, and certainly helps to explain why Father Allouez chose to spend the last decade of his life among them. That he had great influence over them Hennepin seems to concede. Among them, after more than a quarter century in the wilderness, he died, in 1689, in his sixty-ninth year. Not so lovable a figure as Marquette, not so dashing as La Salle, he was yet one of the foremost of those pioneers who wrought for the Christian Church and the French king in the New World.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Diary of James K. Polk. With an introduction by Professor A. C. McLaughlin and a biographical sketch by Dr. M. M. Quaife. Four volumes, boards, buckram backs. Specially priced to members at $12.00 the set, to non-members $15.00.

Chicago and the Old Northwest, 1673-1835. By Milo M. Quaife. Cloth, $4.00, postpaid $4.12.

The Book of Lake Geneva. By Paul B. Jenkins. Cloth, decorated board sides, $4.00, postpaid $4.10.

Masters of the Wilderness. By Charles B. Reed. Cloth, $1.00, postpaid $1.10.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the Chicago Historical Society, incorporated by the legislature of the State of Illinois, the sum of.....Dollars.

.....(Signed)

FORM OF DONATION

I,....., do hereby donate and give to the Chicago Historical Society the sum of.....Dollars as a memorial to the memory of.....

and to constitute a fund to be known in perpetuity as the.....

.....Fund, the income derived from same to be used as the Trustees of the Society direct.

F896.168

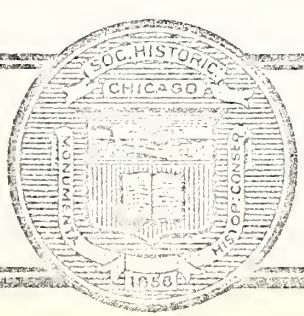
CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume II CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1924 No. 5

Announcements

MARCH 11. Tuesday evening. Major A. C. Welch, of Mandan, North Dakota, will speak on Indian character and his own experiences in leading the Indian regiment in the World War. Major Welch was adopted by the Sioux many years ago, and is regarded by them with great veneration. His regiment was recruited from the Mandan, Gros Ventre and other Siouan tribes.

MARCH 23. Sunday afternoon. Formal presentation to the Society of the figurines designed and executed by Mme. Minna Schmidt. These figurines are of historical importance as showing faithfully the costumes worn by the famous Chicago women they represent.



CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Annual Subscription $1. Single Numbers 10c.

WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, JR.....*Editor*

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO
Telephone Dearborn 4020

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ROOM 1218, 79 W. MONROE ST.
RANDOLPH 1186

FEBRUARY, 1924

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CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

THE LOGAN COLLECTION

One of the most important gifts ever received by the Chicago Historical Society is the collection of Abraham Lincoln and John Brown relics formally presented by Mr. Frank G. Logan at the Lincoln's Birthday celebration on February tenth. The collection has been on exhibition as a loan for a number of years, and is now assured a permanent home. Mr. Logan's presentation address, printed on another page, tells the history of the collection and mentions some of the precious articles in it.

MR. PROCTER'S ADDRESS

The Lincoln's Birthday celebration brought together an audience of more than 300 people. Those who heard Mr. Procter will agree that the BULLETIN, as his press agent, did not overstate Mr. Procter's merits as a speaker. Confirmation of our high opinion of Mr. Procter is a letter received by Miss McIlvaine from the principal of the Carter H. Harrison Technical High School, one of the three schools at which Mr. Procter addressed the students:

February 7, 1924.

Dear Miss McIlvaine:

I thank you most heartily for securing Mr. Addison G. Procter for his address on Lincoln. The address was an inspiration to all of us who heard it. The audience sat spell-bound as he talked to them of Lincoln and what he meant to us. The fact that he actually had participated in those historic scenes made a special appeal to the young people. In behalf of the students and faculty of the school I thank you and through you the Historical Society for having made this possible.

Sincerely yours,
F. L. MORSE,
Principal.

NEW COMMITTEES

The president of the Society has appointed the following committees to serve for this year:

Lectures: Messrs. Patten, Adams, J. A. James.

Social Affairs: Mmes. McCormick, Carpenter, Peck.

Finance: Messrs. Pike, Ryerson, B. A. Eckhart.

Auditing: Messrs. Dixon, Keep, Goodman.

House Committee: Messrs. Hambleton and Bush, Mrs. Taber.

Libraries: Messrs. Munroe, Spoor, Glaser.

Publications: Messrs. Loesch, Morton, Patten.

Membership: Messrs. Bush, Dixon, Munroe, John L. Shortall, E. E. Wood; Mmes. Paul Blatchford, Stout, Taber.

Publicity: Messrs. Insull, Bush, Dixon, Fergus, Glaser, Goodman, Hambleton, Kesner, Loesch, Meyne, Munroe, Pelouze, Pike, William Wiley, Jr.; Mmes. Carpenter, McCormick, Peck, Stout, Taber.

Women's Auxiliary Board, C. F. Gunther Collection. Mmes. Carpenter, Blatchford, William Burry, Dixon, Farwell, Furst, Milan H. Hulbert, Insull, George Herbert Jones, Lowden, Henry B. Mason, McCormick, William S. Monroe, Peck, Robbins, Stout, Taber; Miss McIlvaine, Miss Ward.

MEMBERSHIP

At the close of 1923 the total membership of the Society for the first time in its history exceeded 2,000 persons. The new year began with a membership of 2,015, of whom 1256 were sustaining annual. As of January 31, the membership was divided as follows:

Honorary, 7; honorary life, 11; governing life, 12; annual governing, 386; sustaining life, 264; sustaining annual, 1292; corresponding, 87. Since the publication of the last list in the December BULLETIN, the following changes in membership have taken place:

NEW MEMBERS

Sustaining Life

Bensinger, Benjamin
Clow, William E.
Donoghue, Arthur
Jackson, Arthur S.
Furst, Eduard A.

Annual Governing

Armour, Mrs. Lester
MacKenzie, Wentworth P.
McElwee, Mrs. Robert H.
Reckitt, Mrs. Ernest
Redington, Mrs. William H.
Smith, Jesse L.
Swift, Mrs. Edward F.

Sustaining Annual

Albaugh, George S.
Baker, William B.
Bass, John F.
Bateman, F. L.
Bersbach, Oscar J.
Bischoff, Jacob, Jr.
Bortell, Mrs. Grace Channon
Bradshaw, R. Y.
Bremmer, Mrs. D. F., Jr.
Bryant, John J., Jr.
Church, William T.
Cramer, Sterling B.
Cummings, D. M.
Davis, Paul H.
Dennehy, Mrs. Thomas C.
DeVry, Bernard
Dovermuehle, Henry C.
Drake, Mrs. Tracy
Dryden, Mrs. George B.
Eberson, John
Fox, Jacob Logan
Fox, Richard T.
Goodspeed, C. T. B.
Hammond, Charles H.
Harding, Mrs. Mary M.
Hastings, Samuel M.
Hedman, Mrs. R. M.
Hicks, Ernest H.
Hill, Walter M.
High, George Henry
Holland, Cyrus J.
Horn, Albin O.
Hoover, Frank E.
Howe, Mrs. Charles Merwin
Huszagh, R. LeRoy
Johnson, Mrs. William B.
Juergens, William F.
Kirkland, Mrs. Weymouth
Krumm, Morrow
Layman, Edwin S.
Lester, A. G.
Lewis, Frank W.
Lighthall, Henry S.
Lindsay, James R.
Markham, Herbert I.
McNally, Frederick L.
McShane, James E.
Metz, Mrs. Robert H.
Miller, Amos C.
Montgomery, Mrs. Fred. D.
Morton, Sterling
Morton, Wirt
Newberger, J. Edward
Oppenheimer, Alfred
Palmer, Percival B.
Peterkin, Daniel
Pflaum, A. J.
Pitcher, Mrs. John C.
Rawson, Mrs. Fred. H.
Reich, Otto F.
Reed, Mrs. Lawrence
Rittenhouse, Charles J.
Rosenthal, O. W.
Shubert, Alphonse B.
Stein, Mrs. Otto J.
Stevens, Eugene M.
Stevenson, Miss Lucile
Strong, L. W.
Teich, Max L.
Thompson, Mrs. Leverett
Trego, Mrs. Medora H.
Wade, Horace
Waud, Mrs. Ernest R.
White, Howard J.
Young, Charles R.

Corresponding

Watriss, A. W.

CHANGES

From Sustaining Annual to Annual Governing

Shumway, Mrs. E. DeWitt
Steele, Mrs. Julia

From Sustaining Annual to Sustaining Life

Meyer, Edwin F.
Moore, William J.
Pendexter, F. W.
Ward, Mrs. A. Montgomery

From Annual Governing to Governing Life

Swift, Edward F.

NECROLOGY

Appel, Henry L.
Bacon, Edward Richardson
Brauer, Paul
Dryer, Mrs. Ervin
Houghteling, Mrs. James L.
Hulburd, Charles H.
Manierre, George
Pinkerton, William A.
Ryan, William F.
Sheldon, Mrs. George W.
Wilson, Miss Martha
Woodward, Mrs. Ellen E. L.

ACCESSIONS

For the Library

From Dr. C. M. Burton and Mr. James Gibbons. Marriage certificate of John Kinzie and Elinor McKillip, widow, 1798, and 21 other photostat copies of documents pertaining to John Kinzie, copied from the Burton Historical Collection and the Registry of Deeds at Detroit, 1797-1816.

From Mrs. Jessie Dunlap Castle. Eight odd numbers of Chicago newspapers, 1856-1876.

From the Chicago Public Library. Proceedings at the Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Opening of the Library, January 1st, 4th and 6th, 1923.

From the author, Mr. H. E. Cole, Baraboo, Wis. "Stage Coach and Tavern Days in the Baraboo Region."

From Mr. Charles B. Cory, Jr. Four-page letter addressed to Bernard Cory, Esq., Boston, dated Devrisville, Northeast End, Chicago, Saturday, October 27, 1871, giving an excellent description of the Chicago Fire.

From Dr. William C. Covert. Diary of a journey through the great Northwest, dated May 22 to September 12, 1853, written by a well-known writer of that day, Louise Seymour Houghton.

From Mr. Thomas E. Donnelley. "Adventures of the First Settlers on the Oregon or Columbia River," edited by Dr. Milo M. Quaife, Chicago, 1923.

From Mrs. Arthur Dyrenforth. Summons to the inhabitants of Pepperrill vs. Abel Blood; dated Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Cambridge, December 29, 1781. Also two writs of attachment, 1773 and 1784.

From Mr. E. L. Glaser. "A New Pilgrimage", a tribute to Lincoln, published privately at the Savoy, London, 1923.

From the author, Mr. Thomas T. Goodspeed. "Jonathan Young Scammon", reprinted for private circulation from The University Record, Chicago, 1923.

From Mr. G. H. Hillebrand, North Crystal Lake, Ill. "Drainage Channel and Waterway," by G. P. Brown, Chicago, 1894; "Memorial Presented by the Trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago to the Congress of the United States", Chicago, J. J. Kenney (no date); and twenty pamphlets and bulletins of the Illinois Rivers and Lakes Commission.

From Miss Katherine D. Hubbard, through George B. Carpenter & Co. Autograph letter signed, of John Brown to Gilbert Hubbard, dated January 31, 1842, Cross Creek, Washington, Pa.

From Illinois' Farmers' Institute. "Illinois, Mighty Agricultural Patriot", by H. E. Young, Springfield, 1918.

From Mrs. William S. Jenks. "Scrap book of events of the American War of 1861-1865."

From The Newberry Library. "Check List of Books Printed in English before 1641", compiled by Mae I. Stearns.

From the author, Dr. N. W. Jipson. "Lower Rock River Winnebago Villages", Milwaukee, 1923; reprinted from The Wisconsin Archeologist.

From Mr. Horace N. Jones, Jr. A grant of land in Grundy County, Illinois, to Joseph H. Whipple from the United States of America, signed James K. Polk, President, U. S. A., dated February 1st, 1848.

From the author, Edwin Herbert Lewis. "University of Chicago Poems," Chicago, 1923.

From Mr. Frank G. Logan. Four letters concerning the last days of John Brown.

From Mr. Addison G. Procter. "The Michigan Daily", Ann Arbor, October 30, 1923, containing an article "Man who assisted nomination of Lincoln visits Ann Arbor."

From Mr. W. B. Reckless. "Abraham Lincoln and Men of War Times", by A. K. McClure, Philadelphia, 1892. This gift was the result of a visit by Mr. Reckless to the Society's building.

From Mr. Henry L. Rozier. "From the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico", report of the Deep Waterway Committee of the Chicago Commercial Association, Chicago, 1906; "Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway", by William Wirt Mills, Chicago, (1909).

From Dr. Otto L. Schmidt. Newspaper scrap book containing items of interest on the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln, U. S. Grant, etc., compiled by Eugene Dutilh, 1863-1885.

From Mrs. Frances Rice Smith and Mrs. George L. Dunlap. Weekly account book of John B. Rice, proprietor of Rice's Theater, Chicago, for the years 1851 to 1857. On this unique record a student of the University of Chicago recently based his doctor's thesis dealing with the early history of the stage in Chicago. Many photographs of Mr. Rice's charming family and their young friends are included, as well as memoranda of his mayoralty and of the Civil War in which he lost his son, Willie. This book is a monument to the good citizenship of the builders of Chicago's first theater, and is certainly the most interesting document of its kind in the Society's collections.

From the author, Mr. George R. Sparks. "The Dream City. A Story of the World's Fair", Chicago, 1923.

From the State Historical Society of Iowa. "Literature of Pioneer Life in Iowa", and address by Frank Luther Mott before the State Historical Society of Iowa, 1923.

From the University of Chicago Press. "The Story of the Maize Plant", by Paul Weatherwax, Chicago, (1923).

For the Museum

From Miss Mary B. Dunham. Wax doll and doll's trunk containing wardrobe made by members of the J. H. Dunham family to be sold at the Sanitary Fair, 1865. The Dunham home, built in the early 'fifties, stands at 538 Michigan Avenue, where his daughter Miss Virginia Dunham still lives.

From Mr. James A. Hammill, as a loan. Crucifix of metal, inlaid with wood, found on the North Branch near the site of the Mission of the Guardian Angel, 50 feet south of Foster Avenue and 300 feet east of Skokie Outlet, now the Drainage Canal. (This mission was founded in 1696 by Father Pierre Francois Pinet, at the Indian village of Chicagou, and existed until 1699).

From Miss Katherine D. Hubbard. Photograph, home of Mr. Gilbert Hubbard, on the west side of Dearborn Avenue, between Division and Elm Streets.

From J. Elliott Jacobs, as a loan for twenty years. Various items formerly belonging to or relating to Captain Jesse D. Elliott, American naval officer second in command at the Battle of Lake Erie. Included in the collection are an oil portrait of Captain Elliott; sword with gold mountings, inscribed "Presented by 11th Congress U. S. to Captain J. D. Elliott, U. S. Navy", after his capture of the British vessels *Detroit* and *Caledonia* at Fort Erie; remnant of flag, U. S. Brig *Niagara*, commanded by Captain Elliott at the battle of Lake Erie; sword case, made for Captain Elliott from the wood of the frigate *Constitution;* satin wood box used by Captain Elliott as a treasure chest, inlaid with design of medal presented to him by Congress after the battle of Lake Erie. Also loaned by Mr. Jacobs is a photograph of General Sheridan after a painting by L. C. Earle, autograph "P. H. Sheridan, Lieut. General."

From Mrs. William S. Jenks. Photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Gillette and others.

From Mrs. Charles H. ReQua. United States silk flag, with 38 stars, formerly the property of the donor's father, Luther Haven.

From Dr. Otto L. Schmidt. Photograph of Grant Park and Michigan Avenue, from Harrison Street north, showing the old Exposition Building and the Auditorium, taken by J. W. Taylor about 1893.

From Mrs. Eugene Wheeler and Mr. Arthur Wheeler. Portrait of Hiram Wheeler, by Antrobus. Mr. Wheeler came to Chicago in 1840 and was the founder of the firm of Munger, Wheeler and Co.

The Abraham Lincoln—John Brown Collection

Presentation address by Mr. Frank G. Logan.

The Logan Collection of Abraham Lincoln and John Brown things, long coveted by the state at Springfield, and by the government at Washington, has been exhibited here for some time as a loan.

I have always thought collections such as this, so closely allied with our state history, belonged here in the midst of its greatest city, where the most people might view them and perchance feel an inspiration for the study of the lives and to recount to their children the glorious history of our great men.

I am pleased now when you celebrate the 115th anniversary of the birth of Illinois' greatest son, on an occasion made noteworthy by the presence and the eloquence of one who, the only delegate left among the living of those who nominated Lincoln for the presidency in 1860, is here to tell us of those stirring days, to give these sacred things to the Chicago Historical Society which has become so worthy of being the custodian of historical remembrances.

Time was when the Society's membership was small, and to me the gauge of the usefulness of such city institutions is set by their memberships, for they show in practical form their value as estimated by the people themselves. We owe a debt of gratitude for the initiative and activity of the chairman of your membership committee, who has been largely instrumental in bringing this about, and which has influenced me to make the gift because your membership now ranks well with other noted museums.

It may interest you to hear briefly how my possession of these things came about, and from whom they were obtained. During visits to Washington in 1889 and 1890, I learned that some of the personal belongings of Mr. Lincoln were still there. Thomas F. Pendel, then a doorkeeper at the White House, to which position he had been appointed by Lincoln himself, took me to his modest home, and because of my interest in all things pertaining to Lincoln's life, this faithful servant, simple, uneducated, with affectionate tenderness gave into my custody, among other things, the familiar long black broadcloth coat which the President wore that fatal night and also a lock of his hair. When the Surgeon General of the United States performed the inquest, he cut a lock of Mr. Lincoln's hair for Mr. Pendel, who guarded the rooms on that occasion. It is now preserved in the collection in a gold locket presented to Mr. Pendel for the purpose by Tiffany.

Charles Forbes, then in the employ of the War Department at Washington, took me to his home. I found him too, uneducated, but sincere and affectionate. No wonder that these two simple-minded men who came into daily contact with the noble dignity, the latent power, the sense of humor and the tenderness of heart of so great a soul should look back upon him through the mist of years as a god among men —even though it is said "no man can be great to his valet", for that, or his attendant, Charles Forbes was to Lincoln.

Forbes first spread out before me the folds of that historic gray shawl now here, the one which Lincoln took with him from Springfield when he went to deliver his great Cooper Union speech, always his constant companion and the one shielding him from the evening air as he rode back and forth between the White House and the Soldiers' Home, pondering on the cares of state, as Charles Forbes related. He also brought to view an old fashioned black stock for the neck, of the kind then in vogue. It was lined with white corded material on which was written his name twice in Lincoln's own handwriting. These Forbes entrusted to my care, together with the other things to be found in the next room, but especially his pocket knife, evidently made for him by the manufacturer, for it bears his name in strong relief on either side of its handle, while its daily use is attested by the fact that but one of the four blades is unbroken.

Next Forbes showed me a small photograph of Mr. Lincoln, seated, with his name written in ink at the bottom. Forbes in handing this to me said: "When I returned from taking Mrs. Lincoln and her guests to Ford's Theater that April night, and Mr. Lincoln appeared ready to go, I said, 'Mr. President, won't you sign this photograph which Tad gave me today'? He replied 'Certainly, Charlie', took up a pen, and signed this as you see. I followed him into the carriage which drove directly to the theater, and I was with him in the box when the fatal shot was fired—so you see it is the last bit of his writing."

I have always felt myself in an incongruous position over these possessions, so rich in memories, and now that they are to rest with the people I have a feeling of pride that I could

bring it about, much I fancy, as an Englishman might feel who could bring Cromwell's coat to Westminster Abbey, or a Frenchman a like article of Napoleon's to Les Invalides, for I now feel that here you have added historical inspiration to your possessions.

Great son of Illinois, great in nobility of character, common sense, tenderness of heart, power of expression, and sincerity,—these are but the trappings you wore while doing immortal deeds.

The World's Fair of 1893, drew here one who had been a personal friend of John Brown, and to whom in Connecticut, he entrusted the commission of having made for him five hundred pikes for the Harper's Ferry raid, which Brown described as a spear set in the end of a fork stale, affording the best weapon for a woman's protection. From him, Major H. N. Rust, and through members of the Brown family then living, I obtained these things of John Brown, among others the Bible presented to him by John Blessing (and so acknowledged by him on its fly leaf), while awaiting trial in the Virginia jail, and you will find throughout the pages of both the Old and New Testament he has underscored with ink the words "oppression" and "slavery"; a four page letter, written in jail the Sunday before his execution, addressed to his sisters, the subject matter being his own coming execution; the field glasses he carried through Kansas; his gun, pistol and a lock of his hair. Major Rust, in advocating the placing of these things with those of President Lincoln's, said: "Was he not the John the Baptist of the Emancipation, the forerunner of Lincoln, the Great Emancipator?"

And so here shall they rest together forever in your keeping, relics from the personal lives of two Americans, who took part in great movements which the world views with differing judgments, but agrees in one thing, that both were absolutely sincere.

I leave them with you for your care and keeping.

America's Intention of Democracy

An Address Delivered at the Conference for the Making of Good Citizens, by Professor Nathaniel Butler of the University of Chicago

I suppose that "America's Intention of Democracy may mean America's ideal of democracy. That is, precisely what does America mean by democracy? Well, who knows? At this moment I suppose that no one knows, except possibly myself.

Seriously, I think that we have a clearer idea and a better definition of democracy than we had ten years ago. Indeed, the events of the last ten years seem to have clarified our thinking upon great matters such as religion, education and democracy. We used to be content to test the validity of a man's religion by his statement of his articles of faith. We are now disposed to test that by asking what sort of a man his religion makes of him, how it relates him to his fellow-men and to his Maker. We used to try to justify our educational procedures in such terms as "culture" and "discipline". Reacting from that we are inclined to value education in terms of technical and vocational skill. Probably we shall never do either of these two things again. We are saying, rather, that the aim of education is to lead the individual to be acquainted with his world and to behave in the world as he ought.

And so of democracy; until lately we have defined democracy as an organization of society in which there is for every individual equality of opportunity. And that conception of democracy had doubtless attracted hundreds of thousands from other countries to America because the immigrants conceived this as the land of opportunity. We have discovered, however, that this is less than half of the definition of democracy. For if you are to have a safe democracy you must have along with opportunity a corresponding sense of duty and responsibility and a diffusion of general intelligence. Plainly, that implies education and religion. In brief, it implies the dominance of trained intelligence and organized good will. There you have the essence of a safe democracy, and there you have the aim of Americanization.

Well, who are to be Americanized? Upon whom is the process to be performed? Although it is commonplace, we need to say again and again that, first of all, we must Americanize ourselves and our children. The Committee on Americanization of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce has adopted the following as a part of its definition:

"Americanization applies equally to the native born and the foreign born. It means the development and possession by the individual of intelligent pride, loyalty, love and devotion to the

government, institutions, and ideals of the United States, and the practical identification of one's interests with those of the nation and its people. In the native-born it usually takes place through the regular and common influences of home, society, and the school."

This matter of Americanizing ourselves and our children is worthy of serious consideration. A writer for one of our leading magazines describing some of the extremely exclusive and aristocratic preparatory schools of America and regretting that boys should be brought up in such an atmosphere, remarks that the pity of it is not that America needs these boys, but that these boys need America. Just now many of our great colleges and universities are giving attention anxiously to the question whether the automobile and some other luxuries are not adverse to the sound education of our boys and girls. The underlying question seems to be this: Are our schools Americanizing our young people? For myself, I am optimistic on that point.

The function of institutional education may be regarded as threefold: preparation for (1) work, (2) social (civic) relations, and (3) leisure. Just now we need to think a good deal regarding the social or civic training of our young people. Of course, we must give attention to vocational education. Everyone must be prepared to earn his living. But if you have a number of thousands of people living in one neighborhood, no one of whom knows anything or cares for anything beyond earning his living, you haven't a community. You must, indeed, have the plumber, the carpenter, the attorney, the surgeon, the priest; but if each one of these is a citizen, he will have in addition to his specialized interests, community interests. All in common must care for sanitation, and housing, and art, and music, and charity, and recreation and social justice. In every community there are two classes of people—those who think, and those who have their thinking done for them; those who lead and those who have to be led; those who help and those who have to be helped. It is the business of the school to maintain the supply of those who think and lead and help. A legitimate test of the school is applied by asking the question, does it turn out at graduation young men and women who really care for community interests. I believe that the schools are in large measure doing just that, through our improved methods of teaching history, civics, and social organization, and the inculcation of high ideals.

The late William James, shortly before his death, made an address in which he discussed the value to the community of maintaining a high level of general intelligence. I quote him not verbatim, but substantially:

"I have been thinking a good deal of the question how the community is justified in spending so much money merely to make intelligent men and women. I have come to this conclusion (and at first this seems to be no answer at all) that all that an education costs is justified because a good education makes you know a good man when you see him." [And when I explain that he was giving his address to the girls of Barnard College, his statement has a touch of humor in it. For any type of education which causes a girl to know a good man when she sees him might be regarded as vocational training.] A good education leads you to demand always the first best, and never to be content with the second or third best. In a democracy like America it would be fatal for the people at large to be content with the second or third best. On the other hand, it is vitally important that the people insist that our best men and women lead us and that we follow them."

Now we see what Professor James means by education being a social asset. And we see clearly in the light of what he said, how important it is that our schools maintain the supply of those who will demand that our best men and women lead us and that we follow them.

My point is that America's Intention of Democracy concerns the native-born quite as much as the foreign-born. And that unless we honestly believe this and act consistently in accordance with this conviction, our interest in Americanization is either superficial or insincere. How are we to Americanize the foreign-born? First of all, by being good Americans ourselves.

A little while ago Edward Steiner, in a public address in Orchestra Hall, said that our difficulties in attempting to Americanize the foreign-born do not arise from a lack of good books and teachers, but from a lack of living examples. Bernard Shaw, in his essay on "Parents and Children", asserts that the last thing which a parent should insist upon is absolute obedience. For, as he says, the parent who says to his children, the one thing which I demand of you is strict obedience, says in substance, "Look at me. I am one of the successes of the Almighty. If you follow me you can not make a mistake." Whereas, as Shaw remarks, no parent should hold himself up before his children except as a

warning. The application is obvious. Where can we find examples to which to point our foreign-born neighbors as illustrations of the American ideal? Of course there are individual examples, but what about our American communities? Where will you find a good example of an Americanized city? Look at the illustrated page of any morning newspaper. The pictures are those of the heroes and heroines of theft, burglary, divorce, misappropriation of funds.

So then, the Americanization of the foreign-born becomes a matter of individual example and contact. It is, of course, essential that they learn English and Civics; but that only puts instruments into their hands. It will be much worse than useless unless we can stimulate and develop breadth of intelligence and a spirit of good will. Our foreign-born are much more eager for Americanization and much more sensitive to our treatment of them than we think. If they are segregated, are we not in a large measure responsible? They seem to be driven for any kind of human sympathy into mutually segregated colonies. It is remarkable that in view of this situation we have even so coherent a community as Chicago really is.

In the address of Dr. Steiner to which I have referred, he tells of a visit made by a social worker to an unfortunate family where the father was drunken, the mother neglectful of her house and children, and the children quarrelsome. The visitor said to the mother, "What keeps this family together?" The mother replied, "Safety pins." No mechanical device holds this community together, as Jane Addams and Graham Taylor and Harriet Vittum and Mary McDowell have been trying to teach us for a generation.

In our civics and English classes, we have been fortunate in having teachers who understand this. Any one who has visited our Americanization classes must have been deeply impressed with the human atmosphere which pervades them. And that is the secret of whatever success has been achieved. In this work it is preeminently true that the major value of the teaching arises from the personality of the teacher. Of course, that is fundamental in all teaching. Emerson is quoted as having said to his little daughter, "It matters not what your studies are. All lies in who your teacher is." Thomas Arnold is the explanation of the greatness of Rugby. We are all familiar with Garfield's immortal remark about Mark Hopkins at one end of a log and a student at the other, constituting a university. I once heard President King of Oberlin say to a company of teachers, "No matter how well you teach, you have failed in your work unless you have made upon your pupils the impression of a devout and exalted personality."

I have referred once or twice to religion as an element in our work. I know that there are those who object to any reference to religion in such a connection. As a matter of fact, we have got to abandon all this sort of uneasiness. And we can do that if we cease to regard the term religion as synonymous with denominationalism. We must understand that religion itself is just as much a part of us as is digestion or sleep, and that it is just as unscientific to undertake educational and social enterprises without recognizing religion as to ignore the facts of physiology and hygiene. We must regard religion in the sense implied when an authority like Roger Babson reminds business men that there can be no such thing as commercial stability unless business is organized upon the principles of the Founder of Christianity; and when Giovanni Papini asserts that the only remedy for the evils which now oppress our distracted world is the transformation of human souls, and that the only agency for such transformation is the Christian religion.

So then: America's Intention of Democracy is a social organization dominated by intelligence and good will. It is the achievement of education and religion. In its ideal and in its development, it is clearly related to the greatest enterprise ever known to man—the setting up on earth of the Kingdom of Heaven. It is propagated by consecrated individual example and devotion. It is a great task—there is none greater. But if it fails—if America's Intention of Democracy fails—it seems reasonably certain that "government of the people, by the people, and for the people" will perish from the earth.

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CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

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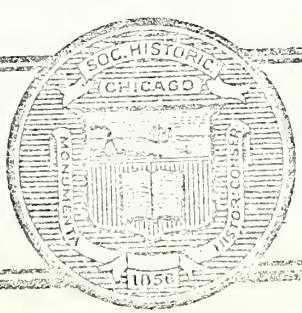
"To me the gauge of the usefulness of such city institutions is set by their memberships, for they show in practical form their value as estimated by the people themselves."

The above sentence is a quotation from Mr. Frank G. Logan's address presenting his Lincoln–John Brown Collection to this Society. It deserves to stand as the battle cry for a continuous membership drive. Mr. Logan was perfectly frank in his implications: he had permitted the Society to house the collection for years, but he did not deed the collection to the Society until it had demonstrated its worthiness to be the permanent owner, "because your membership now ranks well with other noted museums."

The chain of growth for this Society is composed of two kinds of links. Steady growth in numbers stimulates the gift of money or valuable objects, while the increasing scope of the Society's work and the usefulness of its collections bring in new members. The chain, however, would grow faster and be strengthened, if the task of building up the Society's membership and collections fell not merely on a handful of officers and paid solicitors, but were divided among the entire body of members. Wouldn't it be a grand and glorious feeling, in the words of the cartoonist, to wake up some morning and find that every member of the Society had brought in one new member?



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WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, JR.....*Editor*

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CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

The month of February brought the Chicago Historical Society much valuable publicity. First came the Lincoln Day celebration, attended by several members of the Society who had been present in the Wigwam when Lincoln was nominated for president; these were Miss Catherine D. Arnold, the daughter of Lincoln's friend and biographer, Mr. William H. Bush, Mr. Sidney C. Eastman, Mr. Henry E. Hamilton, Mr. Nelson Thomasson and Mr. Frederick B. Tuttle. The group of these members, with Mr. Addi... G. Procter, Dr. Schmidt, and Mr. Logan, were photographed in the Lincoln room, gather... around the bed in which Lincoln died. One of th... Chicago newspapers used this photograph and gave a detailed report of Mr. Procter's addres...

A few days later the nation-wide publicity due to syndicating of a photograph of the Lincoln coat in the Frank G. Logan Collection brought to light a rival coat in Philadelphia, which may or may not have been a Lincoln coat, but certainly came off second-best. Mr. Logan acquired the coat which now belongs to the Society from Thomas F. Pendel, a doorkeeper at the White House at the time of Lincoln's death. The following certificate establishes Pendel's ownership of the coat worn by Lincoln the night he was shot:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, Oct. 21, 1889

I was confidential attendant to President Lincoln, and with him in the box at Ford's Theatre the night he was assassinated. He wore that evening a suit of black clothes the frock coat of which I gave to Thomas Pendel of this city. The remainder of the suit is now scattered, with the exception of the black stock which he wore about his neck, which came into my possession, and was by me presented to F. G. Logan, Esq., of Chicago. CHARLES FORBES.

This coat is perhaps the most precious of all the Lincoln relics in the Logan collection. It is of excellent workmanship, and is in perfect preservation except where it has been cut with knife or scissors. Lincoln was shot in the head, behind the ear, and as little or no blood flowed from the wound, those who went to his aid were at a loss to know in what part of the body he had been shot. Apparently the first impression was that he was shot through the heart, in searching for a wound in that region some one must have cut the coat with a knife, in a zig-zag line, from the button-hole to the left arm-pit, and then down the sleeve. Who did this, and why, is not known. In the years before the coat came into the custody of the Society, a good part of the left sleeve and of the facing on the left side had been cut away and presented as souvenirs to prominent men, among them all the presidents from Johnson to Benjamin Harrison.

Listed among the library accessions this month is the gift by Miss Fannie G. Lane of a

collection of fifty autograph letters written by distinguished Americans between the years 1800 and 1890. Among these are some of considerable interest in Illinois history, for example a letter of Robert Owen, the social reformer and founder of New Harmony, concerning a trip he made to Shawneetown; a letter of Governor John Reynolds of Illinois, dated Belleville, 24 June, 1843, to Joseph Gillespie, Edwardsville, Illinois; and autograph letters of Ninian Edwards, William H. Bissell, Richard Yates and Richard J. Oglesby, all governors of the state. Of more general interest are a letter written by Aaron Burr, one by General Horatio Gates, and one by Governor William Woodbridge of Michigan to Henry Clay, dated November 20, 1828. Of special interest to Chicagoans are a letter written by Roswell B. Mason, mayor of Chicago during the Great Fire, and one from Justin S. Morrill, United States senator from Vermont, to A. D. Hager, secretary of the Chicago Historical Society.

At a special meeting of the Governing Members of the Society held on February 18, several changes were made in the constitution with a view to expediting the process of election to the Society. A further important change was the incorporation of a provision that ex-officio life members of the Board of Trustees shall be "such former presidents who have served three years and shall be duly elected as such by said Board." In accordance with this provision Mr. Burley was elected an ex-officio member of the Board of Trustees. At this same meeting Mr. Joy Morton and Mr. Frank G. Logan were elected honorary life members of the Society, in recognition of their generosity to the Society, Mr. Morton being the donor of the death mask of Napoleon, and long an active, interested trustee, and Mr. Logan being the donor of the Lincoln-John Brown Collection. Mr. Morton presented to the Society the death mask of Napoleon in an address summarizing the history of the mask, and also reviewing the course of negotiations which led Napoleon to sell Louisiana to the United States. Professor James Westfall Thompson, approaching the subject from a slightly different angle, emphasized the European aspects of Napoleon's policy, and showed that the sale of Louisiana was but one way of defending France or at least eliminating one field for an English attack on France.

When the Reverend Flavel Bascom and his bride, Ellen Cleveland, left New Haven for Chicago, they expected to make the trip by water. That was in 1833. They went to New York by boat on Long Island Sound, then up the Hudson to Troy, where they took the railroad to Schenectady. At one point, to keep the railroad cars from going down hill too fast, a rope was attached to the car and wound around a tree. At Schenectady the bride and groom took a trip on the Erie Canal across New York state; the canal boat was pulled by a horse, but in those days that was fast transportation. At Buffalo they boarded a ship which they expected would take them to Chicago through the Great Lakes. The storms on Lake Erie were so severe, the boat put into Erie, Pa., for shelter. Later storms so frightened Mrs. Bascom that they decided to leave the boat at Detroit and proceed thence overland. Their household goods, which had been shipped ahead, they found at Detroit. So Mr. Bascom bought a horse and wagon, and drove his wife across Michigan to Niles. There they met the mail carrier for the Northwest. He had all the mail for the Northwest in a cigar box. Not being over-burdened with cargo, he agreed to take Mr. and Mrs. Bascom the rest of the way to Chicago. Mr. Bascom preached his first sermon in Chicago in the carpenter shop of Fort Dearborn, in 1833, blocks of wood and boards furnishing the seats. He was installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in 1839, succeeding Reverend John Blatchford. From Dr. Bascom's daughter the Society has recently received as a gift some of the linen which was part of Mrs. Bascom's trousseau.

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Spaulding, Mrs. Howard H., Jr.

Sustaining Annual

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Bowen, Arthur W.
Broome, Thornhill
Cushman, Arthur A.
Deuther, Tomaz F.
Dickerson, Earl B.
Eldridge, F. Howard
Frank, David
Gwinn, Mrs. W. R.
Hackett, Colonel H. B.
Houlihan, Francis J.
Huston, Ward T.
Ishester, George E.
Kearney, Marshall V.
Kohlhamer, Mrs. R. W.
Leopold, Nathan F.
Love, Chase W.
Nichols, Warren
Norman, Dan
Patterson, Timothy J.
Scofield, Timothy J.
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Upham, Robert B.
Waltman, James
Wells, Mrs. Frank
Whiteside, Nathaniel H.
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Winston, Farwell
Woods, Weightstill

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NECROLOGY

Barrett, Mrs. Samuel E.
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Holt, George H.
Schroeder, Albert, W.

On Napoleon and the Louisiana Purchase

La Salle was perhaps the first great Frenchman to conceive the vast project of creating in the Mississippi Valley a French colonial empire. A century after La Salle's death, there appeared on the European scene a dreamer of even greater dreams than La Salle's. Napoleon's great dream, more than that, his fondest hope and in many ways the dominant factor in his career, was world dominion. It was his fixed ambition not merely to restore to France the colonial empire she had lost in the eighteenth century, but to extend it by seizing the English colonies. La Salle's vision covered only one great river basin; to Napoleon this area was only a detail in a world plan. Apparently both men failed, yet without their work there would have been no Louisiana Purchase in 1803. Had there been no Louisiana Purchase the Society could not now own the "cession papers" by which Louisiana Territory was transferred from France to the United States. And if the Society had not owned the cession papers, Mr. Joy Morton would probably not have presented to it the fine bronze death mask of Napoleon which is now one of its choicest possessions.

In presenting the death mask to the Society, Mr. Morton narrated the history of this relic. He first saw the mask in 1894, in Omaha, and bought it in December, 1923, from Mrs. Guy Howard, the widow of a United States Army colonel who was killed in the Philippines. Colonel Howard had received the mask as a gift from a certain Dr. Charles MacManus, at whose home in Mexico City, he and his father, General O. O. Howard, were guests. Dr. MacManus, according to the story he told the Howards, had inherited the mask from his father-in-law. It seems that Dr. Francesco Antommarchi, Napoleon's physician at St. Helena, lived in Mexico City in the years 1836-1838. In the spring of 1838 he sailed for Cuba, and died at sea, off San Antonio, the west cape of Cuba. In Mexico he left with a friend for safe-keeping a large box, which for many years remained unopened. In the course of time, this box, much the worse for wear, came into the possession of Dr. MacManus, the son-in-law of Antommarchi's friend. The contents of the box were a 40-volume set of Voltaire's works, a number of medical books and surgical instruments, and the mask of Napoleon which is now the property of the Chicago Historical Society.

Dr. Antommarchi, a Corsican by birth, practiced medicine in Florence for years. After the departure of Dr. O'Meara from St. Helena, Dr. Antommarchi was prevailed upon by Cardinal Fesch, apparently at the request of Napoleon's mother, to accept the position of attendant physician to the Emperor at St. Helena. At first doctor and patient got along none too well, but later Napoleon seems to have entertained a high regard for his countryman, and at his death left him a bequest of 100,000 francs. After Napoleon's death Antommarchi returned to France; at any rate he appeared in Paris in 18[illegible] with a mask which he claimed to be a death mask of Napoleon. At that time suspicion was cast on his claim, and some phrenologists of the day pointed out that the cranium was unlike the head of Napoleon.

Later research has established beyond doubt that the original Antommarchi mask was a genuine death mask of Napoleon, but has taken away from the doctor most of the credit for having made it and given it to Dr. Burton, the surgeon of the 66th Royal Fusiliers, who were stationed at St. Helena. In his address following Mr. Morton's presentation of the mask, Professor Thompson reviewed the evidence in the case, which is stated at length in Norwood Young's "Napoleon in Exile", published in London, 1915.

According to this evidence, Dr. Burton previously had experience in taking casts in plaster of Paris. He told Sir Hudson Lowe, the governor of St. Helena, both before and after Napoleon's death, that he was anxious to take a cast of Napoleon's head. Lowe approved, and on the morning of the 6th of May (1821), the day after Napoleon's death, Burton went to Longwood to make the necessary arrangements. He found that Dr. Antommarchi had obtained some material for the same purpose, but the Corsican surgeon failed in his attempt, because of the indifferent quality of the materials. Burton then went to Jamestown for plaster, but could find none in any of the shops. He learned that crude gypsum could be obtained in certain parts of the island, and with the permission of the British naval commander on the island, used naval boats and men to collect gypsum that night by torch light.

On the morning of the 7th, Dr. Burton went back to Longwood with the plaster he had prepared from this gypsum. Dr. Antommarchi, on seeing its poor quality, declined to make use of it, declaring that success was impossible. Burton then offered his services, and Madame Bertrand,

wife of Napoleon's faithful general, urged him to make the attempt. He was eager to do so.

Burton covered the face and head with plaster, and successfully took off the mould in two pieces, the front and back. Burton left the mould in the death-chamber, and next day took from it the cast, which he also left to dry. When he returned in the morning of the 9th, the day of the funeral, he found that the front was gone. Madame Bertrand had taken it, and refused to give it up when Burton complained. Burton wrote her several letters of protest. On May 22, he wrote:

James Town, St. Helena,
Madame: May 22d, 1821.

As I find that the final arrangements for the embarcation of the 66th Regiment has been made, and that it prevents my having the honour of accompanying you in the ship to Europe, I am extremely anxious respecting the bust of Napoleon, which with such infinite pains I succeeded in forming. You will, Madame, I trust, excuse the liberty I take in addressing such a letter to you on the subject, arising as it does, from a desire to intrude as little as possible at a period when you are so much occupied; at the same time I am anxious to lay before you a statement of facts in a more clear manner than has yet been done. My original intention was to have taken from this bust another model, so as to have enabled me to have left one with you; but owing to the badness of the plaster of Paris, it would be running too great a risk to attempt it until we arrived in England. As however, you have yourself, and others have also informed me that your landing in England is not by any means certain, my wish naturally is to have the bust in my own possession, at the same time I most solemnly promise, upon my honour, that you shall have one of the best that can be executed on my arrival in London, and left for you there, or sent to any part of the world as you may point out. This, Madame, every one agrees with me is as much as can be expected, seeing that the bust could not have been taken had it not been for my exertions.

It is rumored here that Dr. Antommarchi intends taking it to Italy. Respecting any claim he can have to it, you, Madame, Count Montholon, Dr. Rutledge, and Mr. Payne, the portrait painter, and some others who were in the room at the time, are aware that he refused even to attempt it, as he could not possibly succeed, but finding that I was succeeding, he then lent his assistance. I shall, notwithstanding, with the greatest pleasure let him have a bust, but I positively protest against his having the original. The world will certainly agree with me that it would be a great injustice were I not to get both the credit and possession of my own work. . . . .

I have the honour to be, Madame,
With profound respect,
Your most humble servant,
Francis Burton, M.D.
Surgeon, 66th Regiment.

This letter availed nothing. Burton then wrote that he would not insist upon keeping the original cast if he were allowed to take a copy of it—certainly a generous offer. The answer was a repudiation of his right to the cast on the ground that he had merely assisted Antommarchi who was now put forward as the author of the work.

Lowe reported to Bathurst on the 13th of June 1821: "Dr. Burton has not been very well used by the Count and Countess Bertrand. They wished to have a cast of General Bonaparte's head in plaster of Paris. Professor Antommarchi undertook to have it done but could not succeed. Dr. Burton by a happy combination of skill and patience succeeded though with very indifferent materials, in obtaining an almost perfect cast. The Bertrands have kept the face."

When he arrived in London, Burton made attempts to set the law in motion, but Mr. Birnie, the Bow Street magistrate, to whom he applied, said that the matter was outside his jurisdiction. Burton's cast was kept by the Bertrands, and descended to Hortense, Madame Thayer, from whom it went to Prince Victor Napoleon. The Bertrands permitted Antommarchi to make a copy, to which he apparently signed his name as maker. The bronze mask now in the possession of the Society was perhaps cast from the original kept by the Bertrands, but more probably from this copy which Antommarchi made.

From the point of view of the ordinary American citizen of today, perhaps the most important act of the extraordinary career of Napoleon was his sale of Louisiana. Viewed from the European point of view, or more strictly from Napoleon's own point of view, the sale was only an incident involved in a gigantic plan for the domination of the civilized world. So long as he stayed in Europe it seemed for a few years as if Napoleon could not fail. He extended the boundaries of France to the east and south. He reorganized Switzerland and Germany, and set up republics

on the French model in Holland and Italy. Spain he bound to France by treaty, and Portugal he humbled in defeat. All this in five years. But the dream of oriental dominion which he had cherished from the first, came to an early end with the defeat of the French fleet in the Battle of the Nile. Then America stood forth as a field for colonial expansion. It was an easy matter to persuade Spain to renounce Louisiana, particularly as Spain had taken it secretly in 1762 only to keep it from falling into British hands the next year. Louisiana was to be the field, but the military base was first to be Haiti, whither he sent an army to subdue the uprising of the blacks. With Haiti in his grasp he could call the Caribbean a French sea. But yellow fever frustrated his scheme in Haiti, and left the Gulf of Mexico open to attack. As a matter of fact, the world did not know that Napoleon had recovered Louisiana by the secret Treaty of San Ildefonso in 1800, and the United States government was actually arguing with Spain about its rights in New Orleans at a time when the sovereignty of Louisiana was in French hands. Summarizing the situation as it appeared in America, Mr. Morton spoke as follows:

"Our treaty with Spain in the fall of 1795 had provided that the western boundary of the United States be the middle of the Mississippi River, and also granted the use of the port of New Orleans for the storing of goods and for export, without payment of duty other than a fair price for storage space.

"Before our troops had taken over the Spanish posts on the River, the agents of Spain and France started an agitation looking to induce the people of our "western country" to join in forming an independent government in the Mississippi Valley. The Governor General of Louisiana even went so far as to instruct delay in turning over the posts, and it was at first thought that we would have trouble in taking possession, but by the fall of 1797, the agitation meeting with no success, our line was pretty well established.

"The treaty with Spain was for a period of three years, to be continued indefinitely (if it worked no injury to Spain), or some other equivalent establishment provided for. After our posts were established, it did continue until the fall of 1802, when the Intendant of Louisiana terminated the agreement, it was said, without the authority of Spain and without the acquiescence of the Governor of Louisiana. Nevertheless, in spite of our protest, the suspension continued until February, 1803, when provisions were permitted to pass through upon payment of duty, but it was not until April that an order from the King of Spain restored our rights at the port.

"This experience with Spain finally awoke us to the importance of having this outlet at New Orleans and led to the passing of a resolution by the House of Representatives, in January, 1803, determining to maintain our rights as to boundaries and commerce through the Mississippi River, as provided by existing treaties; and to the giving of instructions to Robert R. Livingston and to James Monroe, as ministers to the court of France, to negotiate for 'enlarging and more effectually securing our rights and interests in the Mississippi River and the territories to the east thereof.'

"As a matter of fact, this question of our interests in the Mississippi River and the port of New Orleans had been under discussion since the early part of 1801, when it was rumored that Spain had made a secret treaty the previous year, transferring her interest in Louisiana to France, but this was not confirmed until the end of 1802. That fact, and the seriousness of finding the port of New Orleans closed to us, caused the determination to protect our interests and started active negotiations with France.

"The negotiations were carried on through M. de Barbe Marbois, a member of Napoleon's cabinet, Minister of the Public Treasury, and confidential secretary to the Emporer.

"The first idea was that a cession of New Orleans and the Floridas might be obtained, and Mr. Livingston was in favor of paying 'a large price', if necessary, in order to obtain it. Later, in January, 1803, Livingston proposed to the Minister of Napoleon that France cede not only New Orleans and the Floridas, but also all of Louisiana above the Arkansas River. The United States cabinet did not concur with Livingston on this point, and instructed him to keep to the original idea, sending Monroe out in March with specific instructions with regard to New Orleans and the Floridas."

Livingston's first proposal met no encouragement from Napoleon, but later their relative positions were reversed, and Napoleon through his ministers was urging the American commissioners to act beyond their authority. Napoleon said to Marbois: "Irresolution and deliberation are no longer in season; I renounce Louisiana. It is not only New Orleans that I will cede; it is the whole country without any reservation." Again, as negotiations were about to begin, Napoleon said: "If I should regulate my terms, according to the value of these vast

regions to the United States, the indemnity would have no limits. I will be moderate in consideration of the necessity in which I am of making a sale. But keep this to yourself. I want fifty millions (of francs) and for less than that sum I will not treat; I would rather make a desperate attempt to keep these fine countries. Tomorrow you shall have full powers."

The conferences began between Livingston and Marbois. The American minister had not the necessary powers, and he was distrustful of the French. Such an offer as the sale of the whole of Louisiana came so unexpectedly that he suspected artifice, being ignorant, of course, of the motives and views of Napoleon. When Monroe arrived, in April, 1803, with more extensive powers, he also heard with surprise and distrust of the French offer. Finally however, "the American ministers declared they were ready to treat on the footing of the cession of the entire colony, and they did not hesitate to take on themselves the responsibility of augmenting the sum that they had been authorized to offer." Marbois must have been a good bargainer. Napoleon had set a bed-rock price of fifty millions of francs; Marbois first asked one hundred millions, but finally accepted eighty millions. The treaty was completed on the 30th of April, and was signed on the 3rd of May, 1803.

How anxious Napoleon was to get rid of Louisiana before Great Britain should take it from him, is perfectly clear from a manuscript letter, now in the Department of State, Washington, written by Talleyrand, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to L. A. Pichon, French Charge d'Affaires at Washington. In substance he says that since the cession of Louisiana by France to the United States occured before Great Britain declared war against France, if Great Britain should seize New Orleans before the United States actually took possession, France would still expect the United States to make the payments provided for in the treaty, and would like to have this stated in the proces verbal of exchange to be drawn up by Pichon. Talleyrand's letter was written a month after the signing of the treaty, on 18 Prairial, (June 6) and six months before the territory was actually transferred. Of the transfer and of the precious papers effecting the transfer more will appear in a later BULLETIN.

ACCESSIONS

For the Library

From Mr. Frederic Ives Carpenter. Five letters written between the years 1871 and 1879, by Myron W. Reed to friends in Chicago.

From the author, Mr. George B. Evans. "The Significance of the Chicago Plan."

From Mr. E. C. Howe. Typewritten copy of a letter written by Charles F. Howe, dated Chicago, February 1, 1836, and describing Chicago in that year.

From the Illinois State Library, Springfield. Photostatic copy of Illinois-Indiana boundary survey of 1821, with accompanying explanatory manuscript.

From Major George Kinsel, as a loan. Two letters written by General George Kinsel to his wife; dated Headquarters, 24th Army Corps, Army of the James, April 3 and April 12, 1865, describing in detail the surrender of Lee and his army.

From Miss Fannie G. Lane. "Waubun", by Mrs. John H. Kinzie, New York, 1856; "The Elementary Spelling Book", by Noah Webster, New York, 1848; "The Log Cabin Book": A Compendious Selection of the Most Popular Melodies", Springfield, Ohio, 1840; certificate of membership in the Society of Cincinnati, issued to John Kinney, dated 1778, signed George Washington; passport issued to Dr. Ebenezer Shaw Lane of Ohio, signed by Governor Thomas Corwin; and a collection of 50 autograph letters of distinguished Americans of the nineteenth century.

From the Massachusetts Historical Society. "Numismatics of Massachusetts", by Malcolm Storer, Cambridge, 1923.

From the New York Historical Society. "American Revolutionary Diaries", by William S. Thomas; "The British Army Button in the American Revolution", by William L. Calvert; both published New York, 1923.

From the author, Mr. Joseph E. Otis. "A Review of the Indian Problem", Washington. Government Printing Office, 1924.

For the Museum

From Mrs. Rose Upton Bascom. Two hand-woven table cloths and sheets from the trousseau of Ellen Cleveland, wife of Dr. Flavel Bascom, who came with her husband to Chicago from New Haven, Conn., in 1833.

From Mr. H. W. Fall. Green Staffordshire plate made by Longport.

From Mr. Walter L. Fisher. Carter H. Harrison campaign button, 1892, made from the first tin plate made in America.

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From Mrs. A. M. Greifenhagen. Silver medal of the Cook County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, awarded to Mrs. M. L. Graf for honey exhibited in 1856.

From the Infanta Eulalia of Spain. Photograph of herself, inscribed "Thanking the Historical Society of Chicago for the remembrance of one who has never forgotten America during thirty years' absence."

From Miss Fannie G. Lane and Mrs. Eben Lane. Large photograph of James G. Blaine; carte de visite photographs of Mrs. James Stokes (Mary Kidder), Miss Susan Lane, and Mr. H. N. Kidder; also 34 engravings of Civil War scenes.

From Mr. Lafayette McClellan, as a loan. Portrait of Lincoln formed by shaded letters in facsimile of handscript text of the Emancipation Proclamation, original of which is said to have been made by William F. McDowell, great-grandfather of the wife of the donor.

From Messrs. Eugene R., Charles B., and W. W. Pike. The Mrs. Eugene S. Pike collection of nineteen gowns and wraps in velvet, brocades and other materials, by various celebrated makers, including Mme. Granier, L'Abel, Favier, and Worth of Paris; Driscoll of New York; and by Howard White, Weeks, and Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago. This group is a most colorful illustration of mid-Victorian elaboration in costume. In sharp contrast are the following articles that belonged to Mrs. Pike's mother, Mrs. Helen Manhill Rockwell (born Coldbrook, Conn., 1803, died Chicago, 1903): hand-woven carpet bag with Leather handles, wool crocheted hand bag, work bag of tan broadcloth and plaid silk with cross stitch design, calico slat sun bonnet, taffeta silk bonnet with white ruching.

From Miss Anna Fonda Rice. Two fashion plates of women's styles in 1863, from Godey's Lady's Book.

From Miss Helen Salzman. Wall clock originally in the home of Frederick Salzman, at number 9 North Clark Street, rescued by Mrs. Salzman at the time of the Chicago Fire.

From Dr. Otto L. Schmidt. "The Lincoln Home in Illinois", and sixteen other woodcuts and engravings.

From Mr. J. M. Stouder, Ft. Wayne, Indiana. Sketch in oils, after a painting by Stuart, of Little Turtle, the Miami chief.

From Mr. Richard I. Stearns. Herbarium gathered by his mother, Mrs. Marcus C. Stearns (Margarette E. Clark), on the prairies near Chicago in 1837, and 1838; also the Mrs. Marcus C. Stearn's collection of laces, consisting of an infant's cap of eyelet embroidery worn by Edward Stearns (born 1844), the first child of Mr. and Mrs. Stearns, pair of lace mittens, pair of undersleeves, handkerchief of rose point lace, handkerchief of Swiss embroidery and 27 pieces of hand-made lace, scrap book of original valentines made by Mrs. Stearns. Mrs. Stearns was the daughter of James Archibald Clark and Elizabeth Ann Irvine of Savannah, Ga., where she was born January 1, 1821. In 1837 she was sent to Chicago to attend a girls' seminary, and she resided in Fort Dearborn. Because of the hard times following the panic of 1837, the school was discontinued, but Miss Clark remained in Chicago, making her home with the Kinzies, the Ogdens and the Rumseys, until her marriage in 1842 to Marcus C. Stearns.

From Mrs. Frank D. Stout. Rifle used in the Spanish-American War, made by Loewe, Berlin, 1894; canteen and gourd pouch used in the same war; Indian gourd rattle, Chippewa shoulder bag of faun skin and beads, and trimming of beaded bands.

From Miss Maretta Twitty. Marble busts of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, bought by Mrs. Edward Twitty, mother of the donor, at the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, 1876.

From Mr. Cornelius P. Van Schaack. Wooden runner skate presented to Abraham Lincoln by R. C. Beals of Syracuse, N. Y., in jest. The skate is of truly heroic size, and was hung by Lincoln on the wall of his law office. Later it was given to his son, Robert T. Lincoln, by whom it was presented to Cornelius Van Schaack, uncle of the donor.

From Miss Caroline D. Wade. Mourning badge worn by the donor at Lincoln's funeral in Chicago.

From Mrs. Eugene Wheeler and Mr. Arthur Wheeler. Portraits in oil by G. P. A. Healy of Mrs. Hiram Wheeler (Julia Smith) and Miss Clara Wheeler.

From Chaplain Stephen R. Wood, through Major General Harry C. Hale. "Our Flag's History", seventeen paper models, with annotations.

From Mrs. J. W. Youche. Invitation issued by Red Jacket Engine Company, Number Four, to a complimentary ball at North Market Hall, June 20, 1854.

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CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume II CHICAGO, APRIL, 1924 No. 7

Pamphlets

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The Old Kaskaskia Records. By Clarence Walworth A. Alvord.

The Influence of Chicago upon Abraham Lincoln. By Dr. William E. Barton.

Biographical Sketch of Hon. Joseph Duncan. By E. W. Blatchford.

Biographical Sketch of Hon. John Peter Altgeld. By Edward Osgood Brown.

The Indian as a Diplomatic Factor in the History of the Old Northwest. By Isaac Joslin Cox.

Father Pierre Francois Pinet and his Mission of the Guardian Angel of Chicago. By Frank R. Grover.

Some Indian Landmarks of the North Shore. By Frank R. Grover.

Biographical Sketch of Gurdon Saltonstall Hubbard. By Henry E. Hamilton.

The Preamble and Boundary Clauses of the Illinois Constitution. By Herman G. James.

In Memoriam. By John Nelson Jewett.

Early Days of Peoria and Chicago. By David McCullough.

The Diary of Orville H. Browning. A New Source for Lincoln's Presidency. By Theodore C. Pease.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

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WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, JR.....*Editor*

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CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

On the evening of March 11, Major A. P. Welch, of Mandan, North Dakota, the commander of the Indian Battalion in the World War and a revered friend of the Dakota Indians, lectured on the manners and customs of the Dakota Sioux. A pictograph story of the Sioux, known as a "winter count," also a pictograph story of the Sitting Bull massacre, and a truly magnificent collection of beadwork were displayed on the stage and about the lecture hall. Among the two hundred auditors were a number of members of this Society who are actively interested in the welfare of the Indians.

The presentation to this Society of the collection of figurines made by Mrs. Minna Schmidt drew a crowd which probably constitutes a record. The mechanical enumerator recorded 750 persons present. Almost unprecedented publicity in the daily newspapers and in the weekly journal of the Association of Commerce was a great factor in drawing this number. Dr. Schmidt introduced Mrs. L. Hamilton McCormick, who presided. The program was begun by Mr. Henry Purmort Eames, who played five piano selections representing the five periods of the figurines: 1800, Sir Roger de Coverley; 1840-1870, "Roll on, Silver Moon", by Turner; and "Rosalie, the Prairie Flower", by Ross; 1870-1900, "The Fifth Nocturne," by Leybach; and 1900-1924, "The Home Road", by John A. Carpenter. Mrs. Schmidt made the formal presentation in an address revealing a high degree of civic pride and loyalty to the objects of the Society. A basket of roses and immortelles, and an illuminated card of thanks, expressing the appreciation of this Society, were presented to Mrs. Schmidt by Mrs. McCormick, acting on behalf of the Women's Auxiliary Board. Mrs. George A. Carpenter spoke briefly on the work of the Committee on Personnel, Miss Estelle Ward gave short biographical sketches of a number of the notable women represented, and Mrs. Victor Sanborn gave personal recollections. At the end of the program the figurines were unveiled, and for an hour the crowd filed past the cases. Of great help to Mrs. Schmidt in the portrayal of famous Chicago women of an earlier day were the miniatures, daguerreotypes, bits of silk and lace, and even locks of hair, which children and grandchildren with filial pride brought to her. The exhibition cases are completely dust-proof and can be easily stored. No such representation of famous women in Chicago, so far as is now known, has ever been attempted, and it is a unique addition to the Society's collections on local history.

On exhibition in cases adjacent to Mrs. Schmidt's figurines are a part of the Society's collections of costumes, laces, fans, portraits and photographs of Chicago before the Fire. An entire case is devoted to mementos of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Brown. Mr. Brown was the first president of the Chicago Historical Society.

Through the University of Chicago Press the Society has just issued in pamphlet form the lecture delivered last spring by Dr. Theodore C. Pease on "The Diary of Orville H. Browning: A New Source for Lincoln's Presidency." The diary itself will extend to several volumes, the first of which will probably be ready early next year. Contracts have also been let for the printing of two other publications by the Society, one the life of Colonel E. E. Ellsworth, the Zouave

...ader, and the other the long awaited book by Dr. N. W. Jipson on "The Winnebago Indians, ...eir Language and Vocabulary."

The annual meeting of the American Association of Museums will be held in the association headquarters, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., May 12-15. For the first time in the history of the association, historical museums are asked to send delegates to hold a regular history section, and Miss McIlvaine has been asked to preside. The work of this section takes on a new importance now that a fund is available to have a paid historical secretary travel throughout the United States. One of the first aids offered by this section is a program of adequate financing of history museums. The work of the history museum of the Chicago Historical Society has received more space in the publications of the Association in the past five years than any other museum. The Association aims to standardize museum practice, as library practice was standardized fifty years ago by Dewey, Cutter, and Poole.

NEW MEMBERS

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Cox, Mrs. Rensselaer
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CHANGES

From Governing Annual to Honorary Life

Logan, Frank G.
Morton, Joy

From Governing Annual to Sustaining Life

Burry, Mrs. William

NECROLOGY

Barrett, Marcus L.
Beiler, Francis
Powers, Richard J.

Accessions

For the Library

From the author, Mr. Burt E. Burroughs. "Legends and Tales of Homeland on the Kankakee", Chicago, 1923.

From Mr. F. I. Carpenter. Typewritten manuscript, "A California Pioneer of the Fifties", a brief record of William Oscar Carpenter in the years 1850-1855.

From the John Crerar Library. Five pamphlets by Dr. William E. Barton: "The Lincolns in their old Kentucky Home"; "Abraham Lincoln, Kentucky Mountaineer"; "The Education of Abraham Lincoln"; "Abraham Lincoln and the American Ideal"; "Old Theories Upset"; Chicago, 1923.

From Hon. Thomas Dent. Annual report of the Illinois State Bar Association, 1923.

From Mr. Arthur L. Goodwillie. Two typewritten manuscripts by James G. Goodwillie: "Early Days in the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church, Chicago", and "Reminiscences of Early Chicago."

From Mrs. J. Ellsworth Gross. A very interesting group of papers of the well-known Zearing family of Princeton, Illinois; including ten grants of land issued to William Zearing and to Margaret Zearing between 1853 and 1855; typewritten copy of graduation thesis written by J. R. Zearing at Rush Medical College, 1850; also his graduation thesis at the University of Missouri, 1847; lithographs and description of Zearing Castle; also abstracts, trust deeds, warranty deeds, quit claims, letters, etc., a total of 148 items.

From the author, Mr. John H. Hauberg. "The Big Hike for the Summer Vacation Period", Rock Island, Ill., 1924. (Mr. Hauberg, a governing member of this Society, is known for the excursions he makes with boys from his home city to the historic spots in Illinois.)

From Mrs. J. E. Jenkins. New York Herald for April 15, 1865, containing an account of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

From A. Flanagan Company. "The Last of a Great Indian Tribe", by Eaton G. Osman.

From Mrs. Kaul. "Official Guide, Historical Education cruise of the Santa Maria, Spain's official replica of the flagship of Admiral Columbus, en route from Chicago to the Panama-Pacific Exposition." (1914).

From Mrs. William F. Lyman. Typewritten manuscript, "Brief sketch of Wilbur F. Story", by George B. Catlin.

From the authors, Byron McCandless and Gilbert Grosvenor. "Flags of the World", National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C., 1917.

From Mr. William Manierre. "Abraham Lincoln: His Book", a facsimile reproduction of the original, with an explanatory note by J. McCan Davis, New York, 1901.

From Mrs. Calvin W. Pixley. Various Civil War papers of her family, including three diaries kept by John Tallman during his service with the 78th Illinois Volunteer Infantry; 41 letters written by Jay Tallman; patent to land in Will County, issued to Palmyra Tallman, signed by Zachary Taylor, March 1, 1850; Bible and letters of Ulysses S. Tallman, born February 21, 1843, at Florence, Michigan, served in the Civil War, and died in Georgia, July 1, 1864.

From Dr. O. L. Schmidt. Teacher's "partial certificate" issued to Lizzie Flaven by the Department of Public Instruction, Chicago, signed George C. Clarke, President, July 3, 1867; "full certificate" issued June 3, 1868; normal department certificate, July 3, 1867; also a collection of booklets, programs, cards and other advertising matter of Chicago in the '80's.

From the publishers, R. L. Polk & Co. "Polk's Chicago City Directory for 1923."

From Mrs. James W. Scott. "Reception of M. Y. Johnson and D. Sheean, Esq., at Galena, Illinois, on their return, honorably discharged from the Bastilles, Forts Lafayette and Delaware; the speeches delivered on the occasion and an account of preliminary proceedings"; Galena, printed at the office of the Demoerat, 1863.

From the author, Mr. Frank E. Stevens. "James Watson Webb's Trip across Illinois in 1822", Sycamore, Illinois, 1924.

From Mr. Henry von Wackerbarth. "Block book of Chicago business district, covering territory between Chicago River and Harrison Street, and between south branch of Chicago River, Michigan Avenue and Central Avenue", Chicago; Rascher Insurance Map Pub. Co., about 1893.

From Mr. A. W. Watriss. "The Military Companion . . . founded on the regulations of Baron Steuben", second edition, 1808.

From Mrs. Moses J. Wentworth. "History of the Maunee Valley", by H. S. Knapp, 1872. This volume contains invaluable material on Captain William Wells.

For the Museum

From Mr. Francis J. Houlihan. Photograph of his son, Private (First Class), Robert A. Houlihan, Battery F, 122nd Field Artillery, who was in action in the St. Mihiel offensive and in the Argonne, and died in U. S. Evacuation Hospital at Blois, October 31, 1918; wooden cross from the grave of Private Houlihan in France; also an extract from the Chicago Tribune, giving an account of the removal of the body of Private Houlihan, the first American soldier to be removed from the soil of France and returned to the United States.

From Mrs. J. Ellsworth Gross. Palmer House letterhead of 1875, showing portrait of Abraham Lincoln engraved on steel.

From Mr. William Manierre. Eleven photographs, including one of Catherine Manierre, who became Mrs. George M. Snow; Catherine Isham (Mrs. Arthur Farwell) as a child of six; and Harriet Isham (Mrs. George A. Carpenter), when a child of ten.

From Miss Frances Seward. Doll dressed for Miss Flora Johnson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Hosmer A. Johnson, by the donor, her aunt, about 1868; also brown velvet dress worn by Miss Johnson in the '80's.

From Mr. George Dudley Seymour. Photograph in heroic size of the head of a statue of Nathan Hale by Bela Pratt.

From Mrs. Calvin W. Pixley. A collection of photographs and mementoes of the Tallman family, who settled in Manteano, Illinois, in 1849, including daguerreotypes of the donor's grandparents, William and Palmyra Hurlburt Tallman; Mrs. Tallman's speetacles and three caps; two instruments used in making hooked rugs, one of them marked "Mrs. Marion Greene's patent, patented April 25th, 1871; beaded bag, a pair of silk quilted mittens, and a drum for packing figs, all used by Palmyra Lucina Tallman, born October 30, 1827, died April 5, 1843.

From Mrs. Henrietta J. Thomas. A collection of costumes and accessories from the family of Mrs. Thomas, great-granddaughter of General Marcus Calmes, friend of Lafayette and Washington; the collection to constitute a memorial of the Calmes-Wight-Johnson family of France, Old Virginia, Front Royal, Kentucky, and Galena, Illinois.

The Diary of Orville H. Browning

Extracts from the address delivered before the Chicago Historical Society by Dr. Theodore C. Pease.

Among the younger men of the Whig Party in Illinois about the year 1840, four men stood out, marked by their abilities and party activity as the future leaders of the party, the men to whom, in case the Whig Party ever captured the state, the governorships and senatorships should rightly belong. But one of those men was to fill out three score years and ten. One of them, Abraham Lincoln, snatched away on the wings of martyrdom, is a part of the world's history; John J. Hardin fell at the head of the First Illinois Regiment on the field of Buena Vista. "We lost our best Whig man", said Lincoln of him; and with such an epitaph carved by such a hand, any man might rest content. Edward D. Baker, the third of the four, was, from another state, to reach the United States Senate; when he atoned for what may have been an officer's mistake by a soldier's death at Ball's Bluff, Lincoln asked if etiquette might not be waived and the President of the United States be permitted to join in the Senate's exercises of tribute to Baker's memory.

To the fourth only, Orville H. Browning, was it allotted to grow old and to accomplish the full usefulness that life had in store for him. His career is immeasurably less brilliant than Lincoln's. He was born of good family in Kentucky in 1806, came to Illinois at the age of twenty-five, settled in Quincy, served as a Whig in the state legislature, participated in the formation of the Republican Party in Illinois, served out in 1861-62 two unexpired years of Douglas' term in the Senate, for three years was Secretary of the Interior under President Johnson, was a practicing lawyer of great ability, the trusted attorney of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and worked at his desk with little apparent impairment of his powers almost to the day of his death in 1881. Here is a busy, a useful, even an important career, but not one the world will long remember.

The life of Browning, however, acquires a peculiar importance to us from the fact that he spoke face to face with many of the people of his day and kept a diary. That diary, as extant, reaches from June 3,1850, to July 25, 1881. The years 1851, 1878, and 1879 are missing, and there are a few days, mostly at the latter end, for which no entry appears. An idea of its bulk may be gathered from the fact that the transcript of the diary covers 1,400 typed legal cap pages. The original is contained in some twenty five small, bound notebooks. It is clearly written. Occasionally one has to puzzle over the spelling of a name, but that is almost all. The diary was purchased by the Illinois State Historical Library, and under the joint editorship of Professor J. G. Randall, of the University of Illinois, and myself, is now being prepared for publication in the Illinois Historical Collections.

There are numerous selections of material from this diary, amusing or instructive, that might be made. Browning was an inveterate recorder of the weather; and persons who in sultry winters and icy springs speculate whether or not our climate is changing may be interested in such entries as the following:

"Wednesday July 4, 1855. At 12½ o'clock today took the cars for Chicago on the Mississippi & Chicago R. R. Quite warm—the road very rough and dust extremely annoying—but the country was one I had not before seen, and was interested in looking out upon it * * * Altho the day had been warm we found it so chilly towards sun down as to make it necessary to close all the windows of the cars & draw on my overcoat. Even then I was uncomfortably cold.

"Thursday, July 19, 1855. Attending court. Very warm. * * * Linen pantaloons and thin gingham coat oppressive. From 4 to 5 o'clock P.M. turned suddenly cold, and compelled to put on drawers & cloth coat & pantaloons to keep from suffering.

"Met with John C. Breckinridge of Ky. here today—Was to have dined with me, but prevented by the painfulness of his eye in which he got some cinders on rail road car yesterday. Now at night 'tis raining & bleak & chilly as Nov.

"Friday, Jany. 22, 1858 (Springfield). Very delightful day. There has been hardly a day this month when an overcoat has been necessary. I took a long walk since night in my common dress coat, without any sense of cold".

In Browning the flower fancier will find a kindred spirit. He finds time to record year by year the budding and flowering times of plants, shrubs, and fruit trees. He notes year by year

the dates he plants his bulbs; and there are numerous records of the blooming of Scotch and Prince Albert roses, and of gifts of bouquets and "tube roses" to admired and doubtless admiring ladies.

"Tuesday, April 13, 1852. Yesterday evening I put out the bulbs of my tube roses, Tiger flowers & gladiolas. Today at noon I transplanted a Prince Albert rose which I budded last fall, and in the afternoon two others, budded also last fall; and put out a couple of grape slips given me by Col. Jamison.

"Friday, Apl. 16. Apricots in bloom this morning.

"Saturday, May 1. The yard glistening with dandelions in bloom. Apple & cherry trees in full bloom.

A little later he was again in Chicago trying a case. After reciting in his diary that the judge "charged strongly in my favour—that is for the defendant, & I think we must succeed. Williams & Lincoln on the other side", he continues his record:

"After tea I took a walk to the lake and into the depot of the Central R. R. which is on the lake—a very fine stone building 800 feet long, & I think 160 wide. Walked some distance up the river & was astonished at the immense business doing in grain & lumber.

"For several miles up the river it is crowded with shipping, receiving & discharging cargoes. This is now a place of great business and destined to become a very large & important city. It rather grows upon me, and my impressions are more favorable than at first. Still I would not like to live here. The climate is cold, variable, and the place has no feature of beauty except the lake. That is all poetry, but the land side all prose—one vast plane without a single undulation. A flat, dead surface, which in wet weather can be little better than a marsh."

To those of us who still believe that the psychology of the individual man may be a historical force to be taken into account, the diary of Browning is fascinating as the mirror in which the changing character of its writer is reflected. The Browning of the fifties is a pompous, self-satisfied politician-statesman, who criticizes dogmatically and usually unfavourably every play, lecture, political speech, or party maneuver in which he is not the prime mover. He is the verbose and florid-styled Browning who records in his diary how often he was loudly called on to speak by crowds and conventions, how vast gatherings hung on his lips for political speeches two and three hours long. In his account of the Republican convention of 1856, he has not a word to say regarding Lincoln's famous "lost speech" save this: "I was called out and made two speeches in the afternoon. Convention also addressed by Lovejoy, Lincoln, Cook and others." Two years later, at Chicago, he records: "Very large Republican meeting at Tremont House tonight to hear a speech from Lincoln—when he was through I was called for loudly and long but did not appear."

The Browning tempered and sobered by the great days of 1860 to 1868 is an aged man, who, one would guess from the diary, has become not garrulous but laconic, who listens rather than talks, who records what other men have to say and not what he said to other men; whose speeches are an hour, half an hour, even ten minutes in length. The years of the Civil War tempered Browning's iron to steel.

But there is much material in the diary that, to speak mildly, is essential to the student of American history. Browning was intimately associated with David Davis and the Liberal Republican group in his later years. As Secretary of the Interior to Johnson, he records in detail every cabinet meeting and discussion during those critical years of clash between the Reconstruction policies of the President and Congress. In the earlier years of the war he was the close confidant of President Lincoln until the Emancipation Proclamation opened between the two men a rift which apparently was never entirely closed. * * * Browning does not regard Lincoln with the reverence and awe with which in these later years we have invested him. Browning had the closest personal regard and great affection for Lincoln; but to him Lincoln was hardly a greater man than Andrew Johnson, perhaps a more upright but not an abler man than Seward. Honesty of purpose as distinguished from transcendent ability is all that Browning can see to differentiate his friend from other men.

Browning's attitude on the negro question is of a piece with his attitude towards the "radical" group, as he terms the out-and-out Republicans in Congress. He was in favor of the waging of vigorous war against the South to reduce it to acquiescence in the Union; but he decried a war of legislation against the South as calculated not only to embitter its resistance but to lose the

support of many loyal Union men in the North and the Border states. He was perhaps not totally inconsistent when he defended vigorously to the President Fremont's confiscation measures in Missouri, and fought desperately the Confiscation Act of Congress. Perhaps in reconciling his two stands he would have said that confiscation in Fremont's hands was a measure corollary to military operation; in the hands of Congress and the President it was a weapon in an entirely new kind of war that struck at the fundamentals of southern institutions. He gallantly defended the administration when the famous Republican caucus of December, 1862, made its attack on William H. Seward, and he strove to hold up the President's hands against the radicals. When, as in the case of the Emancipation Proclamation, he saw the President take up radical measures, he withdrew from the President's confidence, evidently thinking that he mourned for him as Samuel did for Saul. He recognized, however, so far the friendship of the President for the South as to regard Lincoln's assassination as delivering the South up helpless to her radical foes in Congress:

"I thought his life of very great importance to the rebels. He was disposed to be very lenient and merciful to them and to smoothe the way for their return to their allegiance. I thought him the best friend they had among those in authority and that they were beginning to appreciate that fact, and that his life would be dear to them as to us. It seemed to me that the people in rebellion had many reasons for desiring the continuance of his life—none to wish his death—and I did not think any of the disaffected among us could be insane and fiendish enough to perpetrate the deed. * * * To my apprehension it is the heaviest calamity that could have befallen the country."

La Salle and the Establishment of French Dominion in the Mississippi Valley

When Frontenac arrived at Quebec to act as governor of New France, he found there a grave, thoughtful, self-contained young man, who soon found his way into Frontenac's confidence. Parkman says that there was between them "the sympathetic attraction of two bold and energetic spirits; and though Cavalier de la Salle had neither the irritable vanity of the count, nor his gallic vivacity of passion, he had in full measure the same unconquerable pride and hardy resolution. There were but two or three men in Canada who knew the western wilderness so well. He was full of schemes of ambition and gain; and from this moment he and Frontenac seem to have formed an alliance, which ended only with the governor's recall."

Frontenac's predecessor, Courcelle, had recommended, as a means of keeping the Iroquois in check and at the same time controlling the fur trade, the building of a fort near the outlet of the Lake Ontario. Frontenac at once saw the advantage of such a measure, not merely as a safeguard to the colony, but also as a possible source of profit to himself. In June 1673, Frontenac advanced up the St. Lawrence stopping for a few days at Montreal, and then proceeded up the lake to Cataraqui, the site of the present city of Kingston, which was designated as the meeting place for an assembly of the Iroquois. Frontenac's imposing arrival, the martial display, and his dramatic speech combined to give the new governor the ascendancy over the Indians. To his proposal to build a French fort at that point, to be named Fort Frontenac, they could give only assent.

A year later Frontenac sent his lieutenant La Salle to France, to push his fortunes at court. With Frontenac's support, La Salle was granted Fort Frontenac and the surrounding district as a seigniory, on condition that he reconstruct the fort of masonry and that he maintain it at his own expense. Three years later, in 1677, on a second visit to the French court, La Salle was given a patent authorizing him to pursue his discoveries at his own cost, on condition that he complete them in five years; he was also authorized to build forts and to monopolize the trade in buffalo skins.

Thus clothed with power, and with Frontenac's backing, La Salle was able to raise funds in France for a new expedition, and soon returned to Canada with thirty men and ample equipment. La Salle's project was to lead France and civilization together into the valley of the Mississippi, and the first step was to be the establishment of a colony in the Illinois country.

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While La Salle was preparing the details of the expedition, seventeen men under La Motte de Lussiere, and including Father Hennepin, were sent in advance to Fort Frontenac. Hennepin says that he was sent ahead "that my departure might oblige the rest to expedite their affairs with speed." La Motte's orders were to notify the Indians along the lakes, especially on Lake Michigan and in the Illinois country, of the coming of the main expedition, and to win their hearts by presents and soft words. The advance party was also to gather furs, for the costs of the great enterprise, represented by debts left behind in France and in Quebec, must be met by the profits from trading.

Accordingly La Motte and Hennepin, with sixteen men, sailed in La Salle's brigantine, of ten tons burden, fron Fort Frontenac to Niagara. It was a tempestuous voyage, requiring from the 18th of November to the 6th of December. At a point about two leagues up the Niagara River, La Motte began the construction of a fort, but as soon as it became clear that the Senecas, the nearest of the Iroquois tribes, regarded his party with deep suspicion, he contented himself with constructing "an habitation excompassed with palisados", to protect his magazines. Meanwhile La Salle and Tonty, with the remaining supplies, set sail from Fort Frontenac in "a great barque", and reached Niagara early in January, 1679. La Salle wrung from the Senecas a reluctant permission to transport his supplies and equipment around Niagara Falls, to build a vessel above the falls, and there also to erect a trading post as a base of operations.

While La Salle was away from the barque, on a trip up the Niagara River to select a site for a ship-yard, the barque was wrecked. Hennepin says it was "the fault of two pilots, who could not agree about the course they were to steer, tho' they were then only within two leagues of Niagara," but it is possible that the pilot had been bribed by some of La Salle's enemies. All the stores were lost except the anchors and cables for a new vessel. Work was immediately begun on a new sailing vessel, while La Salle made a perilous trip to Fort Frontenac, a distance of 250 miles, to obtain new equipment to replace that lost in the bark. Hennepin rather ingenuously says that La Salle, "having some urgent business of his own, returned to Fort Frontenac. * * * He undertook his journey a-foot over the snow, having no other provisions than a little sack of Indian corn roasted, which fed him two days before he came to the Fort. This was in February, and it was July before La Salle returned, after having been delayed and harassed by creditors. Meanwhile the command at Niagara had been held by La Salle's most faithful and able lieutenant, Tonty, "the man with the iron hand." To the astonishment of the Iroquois, Tonty and his men succeeded in completing the vessel, which they named the *Griffon*, out of compliment to Frontenac, whose arms carried two griffins.

The *Griffon* sailed from the Niagara ship-yard on the 7th of August, the first sailing vessel on the upper lakes. The passage through Lake Erie, the strait of Detroit, and Lake St. Clair was pleasant, but on Lake Huron a violent storm alarmed the explorers, who were glad to ride at anchor for a week in the Straits of Mackinac.

After a week at Mackinac, the *Griffon* entered Lake Michigan, and sailed across to Washington Island, off Green Bay. Here La Salle found some of the advance party of traders who had been sent ahead the year before. So severe were La Salle's financial straits that he considered it necessary to hurry to his creditors the valuable store of furs which the traders had accumulated. The crew of the *Griffon* were accordingly ordered to sail at once to Niagara, and then return to the southern part of Lake Michigan, where La Salle and the main party would wait for them.

Leaving Green Bay on the 19th of September, La Salle, with fourteen men in four canoes, paddled southward along the west shore of Lake Michigan. It was a wearisome journey, involving also hardship and considerable danger from storms and hostile Indians. It was the first of November before the party reached the mouth of the St. Joseph River, the rendezvous fixed with Tonty, who with twenty men was making his way down the eastern shore from Mackinac. Tonty was delayed twenty days by storms and lack of food, but La Salle utilized the period of waiting to build Fort Miami on a slight eminence near the mouth of the river. Thus after a year's struggle, La Salle and his reunited party stood on the threshold of the Illinois country.

(*To be continued*)

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CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

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Some Treasures of the Chicago Historical Society

Original manuscripts of Joliet, La Salle and Tonty.

First Illinois Deed, executed at Chicago in 1693.

Washington's will, sword, spy-glass, seal and camp utensils; a book from his library.

Ship compass used by Jacques Cartier.

First book in which the name America is suggested.

Paul Revere relics.

A letter written by Nathan Hale.

Original pass given by Benedict Arnold to Major Andre.

Documents effecting the transfer of Louisiana from Spain to France, and from France to the United States.

Governor Todd's Kaskaskia record book, 1778-1780.

The Charles H. Conover Library of Lewis and Clark Literature.

The John W. Lowe Library of books on the War of 1812.

Pioneer log cabin, containing the O. L. Schmidt and Emerson Hough collections of farm and household utensils.

Rail split by Lincoln. Lincoln's carriage. The bed on which Lincoln died.

The Frank G. Logan Collection of Lincoln and John Brown relics.

Table on which Lee signed the terms of surrender at Appomattox.

Manuscript, entirely in handwriting of General Lee, of his Farewell Address to the Army of Northern Virginia.

Printing press used by Lovejoy, the abolitionist.

Hand fire-engine and relics of the Chicago Fire of 1871.

World's Columbian Exposition documents and souvenirs.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

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CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

THIRTY YEARS AGO

The Editor has no intention of making this sub-heading a monthly feature. Historical societies are popularly supposed to be all too much inclined to look backwards, and they must devote a considerable part of their energies to persuading the public that they are really forward-looking organizations. At the same time it is occasionally interesting to reflect that the Chicago Historical Society has been functioning for several generations and that it was the repository of many valuable papers and books long before it acquired the Gunther collection. At a regular meeting of the Society held in January, 1894, the president, Mr. Edward G. Mason, announced the acquisition among other articles, of the following items: eight large volumes of manuscript letters and autograph drafts of letters of President James Madison; one large volume of letters of General John Armstrong, minister to France during Jefferson's administration and secretary of war during the War of 1812; one large volume of letters of Joseph Jones, considered to be Washington's personal representative in the Continental Congress; and one volume of letters of Edmund Randolph, attorney general of the United States under Washington. All of these items were presented to the Society by Marshall Field.

Mr. Mason also announced the acquisition of four large volumes of the papers of General James Wilkinson, a distinguished officer in the wars of the Revolution and of 1812, one time commander-in-chief of the American army and governor of Louisiana; an autograph letter from Washington to General Wilkinson; a document under the seal of King George III bearing his signature as well as that of William Pitt; a commission as collector of customs at Boston issued by President John Quincy Adams to General Henry A. S. Dearborn; the passport and will of the Kaskaskia priest, Rev. Pierre Gibault, who rendered valuable aid to Colonel George Rogers Clark in his capture of Vincennes and Kaskaskia in 1778; and finally a manuscript conveyance dated April 19, 1631, made by one Forest, friend and partner of Tonty, of one half of his interest in the patent whereby the whole Illinois region was given to him and Tonty as successors to La Salle. Even though the Madison papers were later sold to the Library of Congress at its insistent request the remaining items would constitute a fair nucleus for a collection of Americana.

The history of the Madison papers is an interesting one and is worth repeating here if only to show how it sometimes happens that papers which apparently ought to have been carefully guarded in a historical institution do find their way into the public market. In 1848 Congress made an appropriation authorizing the purchase from Mrs. Madison of all the manuscript papers of James Madison then belonging to her and in her possession. Mrs. Madison understood this to mean manuscripts written by Madison, who had himself arranged the papers and had them placed in volumes. These she delivered to the secretary of state and executed a conveyance of the same, at the same time stating her construction of the act of Congress, and no objection to her position was then made. The manuscripts she sold at that time were later published by the United States government. A large number of Madison's papers, not arranged in volumes, and

many letters written by others to him, quite as important as those delivered to the secretary of state, were retained by Mrs. Madison, who bequeathed them all to Payne Todd, her son by her first husband. He held the papers from his mother's death until his own. During his lifetime, however, he sold them, including the lot which this Society acquired, to James C. McGuire of Washington. Todd, however, never delivered them, and left them by bequest to Mr. McGuire. The latter received them from Todd's estate, and not until then was the claim made that these papers belonged to the United States government by reason of the purchase from Mrs. Madison. Secretary of State William L. Marcy submitted the matter to Caleb Cushing, then attorney general, for his opinion as to the expediency of starting proceedings to recover the possession of these papers. Cushing examined the matter carefully, and reported that the claim ought to be abandoned. At one time the State Department is said to have offered $20,000 for the McGuire collection.

After McGuire's death the executors of his will sold the collection at public auction in Philadelphia in December 1892. The bulk of the Madison papers came into the hands of a New York dealer in autographs, with whom representatives of various libraries and societies were negotiating at different times. Finally a bill was introduced into the New York state legislature appropriating, $10,000 to buy them for the New York State Library at Albany. By the prompt action of Marshall Field, who gave the necessary $10,000, the papers were secured for the Chicago Historical Society. In his annual report Mr. Mason hoped that they would "be the nucleus of a collection of Americana worthy of our Society and of our city." This hope was blasted a few years later when the Library of Congress began to collect the papers of the Presidents. That institution, with some show of reason, maintained its moral right to acquire the Madison papers, although at the same time offering to pay any price within reason, which the Chicago Historical Society might name. The latter finally sold the collection to the Library of Congress in 1910 for exactly the amount paid for it in 1893 by Mr. Field.

Oldroyd Collection of Lincolniana

There have been unfounded newspaper reports that the Chicago Historical Society will lose one of its most treasured relics. The relic is the bed on which Lincoln died. Years ago it was purchased by Mr. Gunther, and after his death, it passed, with the remainder of his collection, to this Society.

The Peterson house, in which Lincoln died, is owned by the United States government, but the Lincoln collection in it, comprising about three thousand relics, pictures, letters, documents, books, medals, is the property of a private citizen, Osborn H. Oldroyd, who has been collecting this material for over sixty years. Mr. Oldroyd is now eighty-one years old, and anxious to dispose of the collection. He has offered it to the government at the nominal price of $50,000, or less than one-half the price he has already been offered by a private buyer. Representative Henry Rathbone, whose father and mother were guests of the President and Mrs. Lincoln at the theatre the night Lincoln was shot, has introduced a resolution providing for the purchase by the government of the Oldroyd collection. The resolution should pass.

CHICAGO'S FIRST GIRLS' WEEK

That the Chicago Historical Society was asked to extend hospitalities to girls indicates that a new estimate is being placed on the attractions of this institution. The girls' week idea is really a step in the direction of making better girls and better citizens. History, especially by pointing to women who loom large in the past, can contribute directly to the success of this movement. As a preliminary measure, early in April, Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. Jacob Baur and Miss McIlvaine broadcast the Society's invitations to girls for the week of April 20-27. The next day the same group spoke in Studebaker Theatre, and on other days Mrs. Minna Schmidt and Miss McIlvaine spoke to girls in several schools. Miss McIlvaine also gave a lantern talk to a thousand girls employed by Marshall Field & Co. On Saturday, April 26, an entertainment for working girls was given in the Society's building. Dr. Schmidt presided. Mrs. Carpenter spoke on the notable women represented in the figurines, and Mrs. William Laird spoke on behalf of the Chicago League of Women Voters' Forum. On the next day, Sunday, the guest of honor at a reception for school girls and Girl Scouts was Mrs. Juliette Lowe, of Savannah, Ga., the great-granddaughter of John Kinzie and founder of the Girl Scout organization. Mrs. Minna Schmidt told how she and her son had labored under the direction of the Women's Board of this Society to put the women of Chicago graphically on record. It was noticeable at these meetings that many of the girls were deeply impressed by the significance of the figurines, and more than one was shocked by the revelation that a girl might contribute something to history, that character and real achievement were possible for girls as well as for boys.

The First Illinois Deed

An Extract from the report of Mr. Edward Gay Mason as President of the Chicago Historical Society, January, 1894.

The latest addition to our manuscript treasures is a document which, in all probability, is the first conveyance of real estate situated within what is now the State of Illinois, executed within its boundaries. It is a conveyance dated April 19, 1693, made by Francois de la Forest, captain on half-pay in the marine service, seigneur of that part of all the country of Louisiana, otherwise Illinois, which was granted to Monsieur de Tonty and himself by the king, and confirmed by the decree of the sovereign council of Quebec in the month of August, 1691. He cedes, sells, and transfers to Monsieur Michel Acau the one-half of Forest's part of the above-mentioned grant, with the same rights, privileges, and prerogatives which were granted to the late Monsieur de La Salle, and the consideration is six thousand livres, payable in beaver, which the said Monsieur Acau should pay Forest "a Chicagou." It recites that as there is no notary here before whom to enter into a contract of sale, Forest binds himself, on the first opportunity, to furnish a copy, duly compared by a notary, of the above-mentioned decree of the council of Quebec. Touching the present conveyance, which both parties sign on the day and year mentioned, they agree that if one wishes to sell his part the other shall have the first privilege of purchase, which is the arrangement between Monsieurs Tonty and Forest; and it recites that it is executed in duplicate on the above day and year. It is signed in writing by Forest, and Michel Acau prints his signature as "M. ACO." It is signed by witnesses, De la Descouverte and Nicholas Laurens de la Chapelle. It is endorsed on the back, in Forest's handwriting, as an agreement of sale between Sieur Aco and himself for the lands of the Illinois.

This document covers one page of large foolscap paper, and is apparently all in the handwriting of Forest. The paper bears an ancient watermark, and is of the same texture and quality as that used in Canada at the time of its date. It will be noticed it was executed in 1693, just twenty years after the discovery of Illinois by Joliet and Marquette. The grantor Forest was one of La Salle's lieutenants, and once commanded for him at Fort Frontenac, now Kingston, in Upper Canada. La Salles' death occurred in 1687, just six years before this conveyance, whence the reference to him as the late Monsieur de La Salle. Tonty and Forest in the year 1690 received a grant of the seignory of Fort St. Louis of the Illinois. This grant, as mentioned in this document, had been formerly held by La Salle. His lieutenants, Tonty and Forest, probably succeeded to it in payment of La Salle's indebtedness to them. They were both faithful to his interests and loyal to his memory, and carried out his plans as far as they had the power to do.

In 1699 a royal decree issued against the fur-traders in the western wilds contained the express exception in favor of Tonty and Forest, who were empowered to send from Montreal two canoes yearly, with twelve men, for the maintenance of Fort St. Louis.

In 1702 by royal order, the establishment at the Illinois was discontinued, and Forest was ordered to Canada and Tonty to the Mississippi. Forest subsequently returned to France, and from his papers, preserved to this day, this document has come. The grant is of a quarter interest in the seignory of Fort St. Louis, which was situated on what is now known as Starved Rock, on the Illinois River. The boundaries of this seignory are uncertain, but it is probable that the original grant confirmed by the council of Quebec is preserved in the Canadian archives and contains some information upon this point. The place of payment is "Chicagou," one of the earliest mentions of the name of our city in connection with its site.

The grantee in the deed, whose name is usually written Michel Acau, was the real leader of the party, which by La Salle's direction, explored the Upper Mississippi and discovered the Falls of St. Anthony in 1682. Father Hennepin joined this expedition as a volunteer, and is usually given the credit for its discoveries. Acau subsequently resided at Kaskaskia, Illinois, and married a daughter of the chief of the Kaskaskia tribe. A record of their marriage still exists in the ancient register of the parish of the Immaculate Conception of Kaskaskia. Of the witnesses, De la Descouverte was a Canadian voyageur from Lachine, who accompanied La Salle to the mouth of the Mississippi in 1682. Chapelle was also one of La Salle's men who was with him in the year 1680, and was sent by him from the St.

Joseph River and Michillimackinac in search of the lost vessel, the *Griffon*. Chapelle afterward joined Tonty at Fort Creve-Coeur, near the present site of Peoria. Later, he with one comrade journeyed from Fort Creve-Coeur to Fort Frontenac, carrying despatches from Tonty to La Salle.

It is quite certain that this document was executed either at Fort Saint Louis of the Illinois or at Chicago, with the probability in favor of the latter place. In 1693 there had already been, for certainly eight years, a fort here, and there was near it at that time a Jesuit mission; and doubtless here occurred the first conveyance of real estate in what is now Illinois executed within its boundaries, which this ancient document evidences. It is very fitting and very fortunate that it should two hundred years after its execution, come into the possession of the Chicago Historical Society, to be sacredly preserved by it.

[Later authorities are inclined to question Mr. Mason's definite statement about a French fort at Chicago as early as 1693. It now appears, from the lack of evidence rather than from any evidence to the contrary, that no such fort existed. Nevertheless the document is of great interest as being one of the first mentions of the name Chicago, and as being certainly the first Illinois deed.—THE EDITOR.]

La Salle and the Establishment of French Dominion in the Mississippi Valley

(Continued)

Although it was now the beginning of December, rains melted such ice as had already formed in the rivers, and La Salle determined to push on. The party embarked on the third of December, thirty-three men in eight canoes, and ascended the St. Joseph River to the portage leading to the Kankakee, near the site of the city of South Bend. Before the party reached the portage La Salle landed to view the country, and greatly distressed his men by failing to reappear that night. But the next day, about four o'clock in the afternoon he returned, his face and hands black as pitch. He brought along with him "two beasts as big as musked rats, whose skins were very fine, and like ermine. He had killed them with a stick as they hung by their tails to the boughs of trees." The two beasts, of course, were opossums. Hennepin then reports what had detained La Salle:

"He told us, that the marshes he had met in his way had obliged him to fetch a great compass; and that being much annoyed by the snow which fell very thick, it was past midnight before he could arrive upon the banks of the river; where he fired his gun twice, and that hearing no answer, he concluded we were gone up higher, and had therefore marched that way. He added that after three hours march, he saw a fire upon a little hill, whither he went directly, and hailed us several times, but hearing no answer, he approached and found nobody near the fire, but only some dry herbs, upon which a man was a little while afore laid, as he conjectured, because they were still warm. He supposed that it was a savage who lay thereabouts in an ambuscade, and therefore called to him in two or three languages; but nobody answering, he cried as loud as he could, that to show he was not afraid of him, he was going to lie down in his room. However, for fear of any surprise, he cut several boughs and bushes, to embarrass the way, and sat down by the fire, which had made his hands and face black, as I have observed. Having thus warmed and rested himself, he lay down upon the dry herbs the savage had gathered under a tree, and slept very well, notwithstanding the frost and snow. Father Gabriel and I desired him to remain with his men, and not expose himself for the future, because the success of our enterprise depended only upon him; and he promised us to follow our advice."

Barring this single bit of excitement when the men of the party thought for a day that they had lost their leader, the voyage down the Kankakee and into the Illinois was without incident until Lake Peoria was reached. Game was scarce, a circumstance which was very disappointing, as supplies were beginning to run short. Within a distance of fifty miles the only animals killed were a "lean stag, a small wild goat, some few swans, and two bustards, which was no sufficient maintenance for two and thirty men." About the end of December, 1679, the party reached the great village of the Illinois, near Starved Rock, where Marquette and Allouez had been laboring as missionaries. The Indians, as La Salle had foreseen, were away on their annual hunt, and their absence caused some perplexity. The men wanted provisions, and yet they were reluctant to take any of the corn which the

Indians, in accordance with their custom, had buried. La Salle finally decided to run the risk, took about forty bushels, with the intention of appeasing the Indians later with gifts.

On New Year's Day, 1680, the expedition reached the expansion of the Illinois River which is now called Lake Peoria. La Salle had expected difficulty with the Illinois, and was determined to use every precaution to prevent bloodshed, but when he suddenly found his little fleet in the midst of a large Indian camp on both sides of the river, he ordered his men to make ready their arms, and brought the canoes into a sort of battle line, with himself at the right and Tonty at the left. Most of the Illinois, apparently terrified by this display, took to their heels amid "horrid cries and howlings." La Salle immediately went ashore, followed by his men, but gave the Indians time to recover from their surprise before he made any further move. After a slight delay the chiefs approached with the calumet of peace, and La Salle tendered his in return. Thereupon a lengthy parley ensued, through an interpreter, in the course of which La Salle unfolded his plan of building a fort in their midst and also of building a "great wooden canoe," which should float down the Mississippi and return laden with goods which the Illinois desired. La Salle was completely successful in overcoming the distrust of the Indians, although it is true a generous allotment of axes, tobacco and other gifts was probably his most convincing argument.

La Salle's enemies sent Mouso (Hennepin spells it Monso) in an effort to persuade the Illinois that La Salle would be followed by the Iroquois, who would combine with the French to wipe out the Illinois. Mouso's eloquence and lavish gifts were almost effective, and for a day or two there was grave doubt as to the outcome. Finally La Salle "did not only regain the friendship of that nation, but likewise undeceived the Mascoutens and Miamis; and was mediator between the latter and the Illinois, who by his means made an alliance which lasted all the while we remained in those countries."

About the middle of January came the usual thaw, which La Salle welcomed as a chance to start work on the fort. The site selected was a little below Peoria, on a high bank of the river, at a point where it was protected on the shore side by deep gulleys. The Illinois offered no objection, and in March there was completed the first civilized habitation of a permanent character within the present boundaries of Illinois. The Fort was christened Creve-coeur, Hennepin says "because the desertion of our men, and the other difficulties we labored under, had almost broke our hearts." Later historians incline to the belief that La Salle chose the name out of compliment to Louis XIV, in allusion to his capture and destruction of Fort Creve-coeur, a stronghold in the Netherlands, in 1672.

The Indians named the fort Checagou.

Accessions

For the Library

From Miss Helen W. Boyden. Time table of through trains on the Erie Railroad, adopted July 9, 1866; and six other items.

From Mr. W. J. Chalmers. Three diaries kept by Florison D. Pitts during the Civil War, in which he served as bugler in the Chicago Mercantile Battery.

From the author, Miss Josephine Chandler. "The Spoon River Country," reprinted from the Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society.

From Mrs. Lester Curtis. "What I remember of Abraham Lincoln," manuscript by Joseph N. Barker. Mr. Barker, as United States deputy marshall for Illinois, came into frequent contact with Lincoln at Springfield.

From Mrs. E. A. Furst. Certificates of Conrad Furst as a regular member of the Chicago Mechanics Institute, dated June 3, 1856; also two land patents.

From Mr. C. J. Hambleton. "Treaties between the United States and the Indian Tribes," edited by Richard Peters, Boston, 1861; and nine other books.

From the Chicago League of Woman Voter's Forum, through Mrs. Willa B. Laird, president. Year-books of the Chicago Political Equity League, numbers 1 to 25, for years 1895 to 1920; copies of the songs "Reuben and Rachel," and "Let the Lassies Try."

From Miss Caroline Larrabee. Eight letters written by Mr. John B. Day, relative to his experiences in the Civil War.

From Mr. George Merryweather. A package of pamphlets.

From Mr. Francis M. Street. Crosby's Opera House program of "Grand English Opera," 1865.

From Miss Valentine Smith. Manuscript report of the U. S. Indian Agency at Ft. Union, Montana, January 1, 1867; also map of the ceded part of Dakota Territory, 1861.

From Dr. O. L. Schmidt. Package of essays written by Miss Lizzie Flaven in 1866 and 1867, with other papers.

From Mrs. James W. Scott. Typewritten manuscript, "A Journey to Illinois in 1835," being Mrs. Daniel N. Green's reminiscences of her first trip to Illinois; commission of Daniel M. Green as justice of the peace for Kane County signed by Governor Carlin, December 3, 1849; patent for land purchased by Daniel M. Green in Lisle Township October 3, 1845; also James W. Scott's personal collection of letters, invitations, catalogues, medals, pictures, etc., relating to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia and the World's Fair at Chicago.

From Mr. William H. Williamson. Clipping from Philadelphia Public Ledger, March 22, 1924, "George Washington Found in Ancient Austrian Castle, Old, Lonely, Last of Titled Line." The subject of this article is descended from a kinsman of the first President, and possesses a letter from him to that kinsman.

For the Museum

From Miss Helen W. Boyden. Lead pencil and lead holder with bone holder; also white quilted counterpane or bedspread made by her mother, Mrs. Henry D. (Emily Blakeslee) Boyden for her hope chest in the late 1840's. The Boydens were married in 1851 and came to Chicago the next year.

From Mrs. Mason Bross and Mrs. Margaret Adams Clement. Vase from the home of their grandfather, Dr. John H. Foster; the house stood at the northeast corner of Belden Avenue and Clark Street; the vase was found in the ruins a few days after the Chicago Fire by Dr. Foster's daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Adams.

From Mrs. Mason Bross. Gold handkerchief ring worn by Isabella A. Bross, mother of Mason Bross.

From Miss Jessie M. Bruce and Mrs. Sidney W. Rice. Oil portrait, from a daguerreotype of their father, Ethan Allen Bruce. Mr. Bruce was an early ship chandler of Chicago, first in business under the style of Bruce & Dobson, later Bruce & Stafford, with offices on State Street near South Water Street, from 1850 to 1865. He was the owner of twenty-two vessels, including at one time the famous "Lady Elgin."

From Mr. William J. Chalmers. Carte de visite photograph of Florison D. Pitts and traveling kit carried by him while bugler of the Chicago Mercantile Battery. Pitts was a son of H. A. Pitts, an early manufacturer of agricultural machinery, with a factory at Jefferson and West Randolph Streets. At the beginning of the Civil War Mr. Pitts' four sons enlisted, making necessary a severe curtailment in business. The Pitts threshing machine continued to be known for many years as the best machine made. Florison D. Pitts married Jennie Chalmers, sister of the donor.

From Mr. Frank R. Chandler. Marble bust of Mrs. Benjamin Hale Buckingham (Martha Euretta Potwin, born 1822 died 1904), by L. Guglielmi, Rome.

From Mrs. Charles Henry Chappell. Six calling card cases of mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell and carved wood, three of which belonged to the donor's mother, Mrs. Henry (Roxanna Emerson) Ward of Princeton, Illinois; shell case of Emily Brigham Ward, sister of the donor, born in 1846 and died 1854; case monogrammed "Anna," a gift to the present donor; also a case and pair of embroidery scissors of Mary Germain Chappell, wife of Jason Chappell, who came from Plymouth, N. Y., in the late 1830's to Batavia, Illinois, where their son Charles Henry was born.

From Mrs. Albert Holmes Ferris. Photograph of log cabin built at Princeton, Illinois, by John Howard Bryant, a brother of William Cullen Bryant, in 1834. Photograph was taken in 1893, when John Bryant was 86 years old.

From Mrs. James G. Goodwillie. High silk hat with autograph signature of Samuel Long, Springfield, worn by Dr. Long at Lincoln's inauguration; during the ceremony the wind was very cold, and some one urged Lincoln to put on his hat, but as it was not at hand Dr. Long offered his, saying "I will put on my shawl." Also photograph of the home of the donor's grandmother, Mrs. William B. (Elizabeth Wilt) Collins, built in 1822 (after her husband's death Mrs. Collins laid out the town of Collinsville, Madison County, Illinois); strong box and weights for weighing gold used by the Collins brothers in their home in Collinsville; United States flag with 33 stars, size twenty-three and a half feet by twelve feet, made for the first Lincoln campaign on order of Mrs. Collins.

From Mrs. Louis L. Gregory, as a loan. Miniature, painted on ivory by one of the Peales, of her great grandmother, Sarah Richards, daughter of William Richards, of Philadelphia and wife of John Sevier, a son of the John Sevier, who was first governor of Tennessee.

From Mrs. Henry E. Hamilton. Original portrait of Gurdon Saltonstall Hubbard which for many years hung in the Hubbard home and was willed to him by Mrs. Hubbard. Mr. Hamilton has requested that the Chicago Historical

Society present to the Illinois State Historical Society the copy of this painting now in its possession.

From Mrs. J. E. Jenkins. Photograph of Mrs. Marshall Field, taken by Brand about 1882.

From Mr. Elwood B. Low. Muster roll of Shabbona Company, Company E, 105th Illinois Volunteers, mustered into U. S. service September 2nd, 1862, by Captain Barry, U. S. A.; lithograph in three colors by Charles Shober, Chicago. The donor is the grandson of William R. Low, whose name is on the roll.

From Mrs. R. K. Pomeroy, through Dr. Schmidt. Proof engravings published by John Neale, New York, of "The first prayer in Congress, September, 1774, in Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia," and "Washington delivering his inaugural address in the old City Hall, New York."

From Miss Della Potter. Seth Thomas clock with painted dial and "View of Cairo Junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers" transferred in colors on the glass door. The clock was brought to Illinois by the donor's grandfather, Samuel Potter, who was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, in 1807, and settled near Secor, Woodford County, Illinois, in 1844.

From Messrs. Peter J. and George W. Schreiner, through Dr. Schmidt. Fifteen souvenirs of the Chicago Fire Department, including a photograph of the old volunteer fire department in uniform, badge of fire company "Eagle, No. 7", watch fob engraved with a picture of a fire engine and the inscription "Chicago Fire Department, 1854, Engine No. 7."

From Mrs. James W. Scott. Resolutions of regret extended to James W. Scott upon his resignation as chairman of the Press and Printing Committee of the World's Columbian Exposition; letter to Mr. Scott, dated March 7, 1892, offering him a commission as honorary representative of the World's Columbian Exposition in Europe; bronze souvenir from the French exhibit at the World's Fair; green velvet bonnet of the period of 1882, from the shop of Fred H. Page, Central Music Hall, Chicago; carte de visite photographs of Robert Strong, Mrs. Robert (Caroline Willey) Strong, Daniel Moon Greene of Naperville, and Mrs. Elizabeth Trowbridge Greene.

From the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, through the Chicago Public Library. Six unidentified photographs of men and women, made at the Chicago studios of Hesler, Lillibridge, and Fassett.

From Mrs. Roger Sullivan. Framed portrait of Roger C. Sullivan, by Mabel Sykes.

From Dr. C. B. Walls. One hundred fifty-three snap shot photographs of the 1st Illinois National Guard Regiment, during the years 1897 to 1916, when the donor was a major.

NEW MEMBERS

Sustaining Life

Blake, Mrs. Tiffany
Lowenthal, Mrs. Julius W

Annual Governing

Block, Philip D.
Thorne, Mrs. George A.

Sustaining Annual

Back, Leopold
Balatka, Dr. Christian F.
Barnes, Charles Edward
Bender, Julius
Boylan, Peter Richard
Brown, Mrs. E. V. L.
Brown, Mrs. Harry Spencer
Buckingham, Mrs. John
Buchanan, Miss Margaret
Callahan, Mrs. A. F.
Cowling, John Valadon
Cubbins, Dr. William R.
Curtis, Mrs. Lester
Dixon, Arthur A.
Dickerson, J. Dwight
Evans, William Gray
Fish, Mrs. Joseph
Hammond, Lee
Harriman, Karl Edwin
Heberlein, Mrs. Augusta
Hoagland, Royal A.
Hoppe, William J.
Houghteling, James L.
Howland, Mrs. George C
Irons, Warren B.
Kurz, Adolph
Legnerm, William
McGuire, J. Fred
Nichols, Mrs. G. R.
Mullen, Timothy F.
Ritchie, Thomas Weston
Schafner, O. J.
Timm, Hans C.
Van Natta, Major John E.

CHANGES

From Sustaining Annual to Governing Annual

Carr, George R.
Ennis, Mrs. Margaret High

From Sustaining Annual to Sustaining Life

Case, Elmer G.
Lingle, Bowman C.
Meyer, Alfred C.

NECROLOGY

Adams, Mrs. Cyrus Hall
Durand, Mrs. Elliott
Wrenn, Miss Ethel